

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 52 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

Sale of Women's Cloth Coats, Women's Capes, Children's Jackets —AND— Women's Tailor-Made Costumes.

Commencing now and continuing next week, all Women's Cloth Coats, Children's Jackets, Women's Fur Lined Capes and Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes will be sold at a big discount. Every garment in the house, under the above heading is subject to the discount.

Perhaps you have had your eyes on some nice garment that was just a little higher than you wished. If it is here now take another look at it, the price may tempt you as much as garment.

(Garments for Xmas presents will be stored until Xmas Eve, and then delivered if you wish.)

REMNANTS OF CARPETS.

We have quite an accumulation of desirable Carpet ends. Bring along your measurements for small rooms and our carpet chief will hunt up the right length at an interesting price.

A Great Big Snap in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Stocktaking time at the Wholesale House is December the first. The buyer in our Men's Department was in the warehouse of the "W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co." the day before they started to take stock, and secured two large cases of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, at a reduction of from 20 to 50%. They were all broken lines, that is lines of which they had only a few left and no more cloth to make up. In such a case they were anxious to turn them over before stocktaking. Now we don't want to carry them as stocktaking will be here before long for us, and therefore we pass them on to you at just a little more than we paid for them. We ask you to come and inspect these values. You will save a lot of money.

Christmas Suggestions

For Husband, Son, Brother, Friend or Sweetheart.

Bath Robes, Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Dress Protectors, Gloves, Garters, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Night Shirts, Scarfs, Smoking Jackets, White Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Underwear, Waist Coats, Fur Lined Coats, Fur Coats, Leather Mitts, Way Mufflers, Caps, Colored Shirts, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Sleeve Holders, Fur Gauntlets, Fur Collars, Suits.

Now For a Clearing Sale of Women's Skirts,

Thursday, December 17th.

Not underskirts this time, but outside skirts made from chevils, serges, frieze, etc. Blacks, Greys, Browns, Fawns. Sizes 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, inches. The regular price of these skirts was \$2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and \$4.00. Commencing at 10 o'clock Thursday, we will sell any skirt in the lot for \$1.75 each. There will be about seventy-five to choose from.

Colored India and Japanese Silks.

Just now we have nearly every wantable shade. All are pure silk and the bright glossy kind at that, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a yard.

Special Value in Irish Made Handkerchiefs.

About five customers out of every ten that enter the store from now till Xmas, buy Handkerchiefs. The following items will make Handkerchief buyers double their purchases:

At 5c each, 6 for 25c—Fine Irish Lawn, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hem size 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
At 8c each, 4 for 25c—Fine Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, neatly embroidered. Regular price 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

At 10c each, 3 for 25c—All Linen, hemstitched, one half inch hem.
At 25c—Very neat designs embroidered. Fine for corset covers, Handkerchief sachets.

At 15c each, 2 for 25c—An extra fine, all linen, hemstitched, the kind that usually sell for 25c each.

Small Rugs,

(CARPET DEPARTMENT.)

One case of Rugs opened this week. Just in time for the Xmas trade. Designs are new and color combinations are pleasing. Prices are very reasonable. For instance.

AXMINSTER RUGS—16 x 36 inches, 50c. 20 x 48 inches, 90c. 26 x 70 inches, \$1.25. 36 x 98 inches, \$2.50.

SMYMA RUGS, REVERSIBLE—14 x 30 inches, 90c. 24 x 34 inches, \$1.75. 20 x 50 inches, \$2.50. 36 x 70 inches, \$4.00.

VELVETS—18 x 38 inches, \$1.25. 62 x 24 inches, \$3.50.

ANGORA RUGS—10 x 26 inches, \$1.25. 20 x 40 inches, \$4.50.

White and Grey Wool Blankets

Matti Silks

Not undershirts this time, but outside skirts made from chevots, serges, frieze, etc. Blacks, Greys, Browns, Fawns. Sizes 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, inches. The regular price of these skirts was \$2 25, 2.50, 3 00, 3 50 and \$4 00. Commencing at 10 o'clock Thursday, we will sell any skirt in the lot for \$1.75 each. There will be about seventy-five to choose from.

White and Grey Wool Blankets.

Another case of Blankets fresh from the mill opened to-day. This is the third lot of them that we have had this season. There are a lot of people who could appreciate a pair of Blankets for a Xmas present \$2 25, 2.75, 3.00, \$4.00, \$5 00 a pair.

AXMINSTER RUGS—16 x 36 inches, 50c. 20 x 48 inches, 90c. 26 x 70 inches, \$1.25. 36 x 98 inches, \$2.50.
 SMYMA RUGS, REVERSIBLE—14 x 30 inches, 90c. 24 x 34 inches, \$1.75. 20 x 50 inches, \$2.50. 36 x 70 inches, \$4.00.
 VELVETS—18 x 38 inches, \$1.25. 62 x 24 inches, \$3.50.
 ANGORA RUGS—10 x 26 inches, \$1.25. 20 x 40 inches, \$4 50.

Matti Silks

Is the newest weave that we have seen in in silk. The exclusive trade will appreciate the novelty of it. Made in plain Cream and Black. For evening wear Matti Silk, trimmed with Wool Fibre Cluny Lace is absolutely correct. We control the weave for Napanee.

Napanee's Greatest Store, THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, tiled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.
 52d J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

FARM FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

That desirable piece of land, situated on the east side of the Selby road, about half mile north of the G. T. R., containing by admeasurement 22 acres.

This property will be sold by Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Town Hall, on

Saturday, Dec 12th,
 at one p.m.

The whole has been recently seeded down, and top dressed with over 500 loads of rich manure, put on by the Kent Manure Spreader. It is all rich, deep, soil, highly productive, and well fenced with cedar. There is a small barn.

This land is thoroughly drained with over 5000 feet of under-drains.

TERMS CASH.

CHAS. STEVENS, W. HUFF,
 51b Proprietor, Auctioneer.

CLAREVIEW.

Our cheese factory has closed after a successful season.

Our miller, Mr. Bowerman, has been putting in a new flume, which will add greatly to the power of his mill.

The farmers are greatly in need of water: some drive their cattle two miles for drink.

Tom Flanigan is working very steady at his new residence.

Our school is closed owing to a number of the pupils having what some term small-pox.

We appreciate the work on the road done by the able management of E. Mellen.

M. Flanigan is kept busy making his daily trip with the mail.

As James McCalpin was lifting Mr. Diamond's nets a few days ago in the River Clare, he accidentally stepped into a hole in the ice and only for the presence of mind of Thomas Flanigan, who was also engaged in helping, he would have met his fate.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
 Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

Mr. Fred Clifton engineer of the Berlin, Ont., sugar refinery, was caught in a belt and killed.

Queen's students came in contact with the police at Kingston, and both sides suffered minor casualties.

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Stops bleeding at once, extracts the poison, cauterizes the wound and prevents blood poisoning.

Cures Caked Bags in cattle—Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.
 Dec. 7th, 1903.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening.

Members present—Couns. Lapum, Ming, Williams, Madole, and Lowry.

In the absence of Mayor Vrooman, Coun. Lowry occupied the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read, and on motion were confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A report was received from W. S. Herrington, K.C., Town Solicitor, re purchase and deed of the Thompson house and lot in Salem. The report, including the action of the Board of Health, was adopted by the Council, the purchase price being \$375.

A communication was received from H. M. Deroche, K.C., re the drain running across the property occupied by Arthur Plumley and others. Moved by Coun. Lapum, seconded by Coun. Madole, that the Street committee wait on Mr. Deroche and see what could be done with the matter at present.

An error in a tax bill from Mrs. Oliver was referred to the Finance committee.

Coun. Madole, chairman of Finance committee, read the monthly report, which was adopted.

The committee, re grant to the Public Library, recommended a grant of \$250. The reasons given were that the Library was now open every afternoon, which meant increased expenditure for heating and lighting, also that a large number of volumes of books had been added. Report was adopted.

Mr. R. McNeill was present and was heard re assessment on his property at the corner of Bridge and Centre streets. The assessment on his property is placed at \$2,200, while that on Mr. P. W. Daffoe's residence and store on the opposite corner is \$1,700. Referred to Finance committee to report at next meeting.

Fire, Water and Light Committee report was read, Matter was taken up clause by clause. The matter of the street lighting account, \$339.15, for the last quarter, was brought in at \$169.58. The chairman, Coun. Lapum, recommended the payment at the last mentioned price. Coun. Waller was not in favor of it, as the service rendered was not even a quarter of the amount required. Couns. Madole and Ming moved that the matter be referred to the committee to get a detailed statement of the service rendered, and report at the next meeting of this Council. Carried.

Mayor Vrooman entered and took the chair.

Dr. Cowan, Medical Health Officer, at a special meeting last week, gave notice that he would expect extra remuneration at the rate of \$5.00 per day during the smallpox epidemic. At that moment the doctor came in and said he was quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Council, as he was sure they would do what was right. He had been up to

the isolation hospital and conferred with Dr. Ruttan, re the placing of Willie Vandusen in the hospital. He thought that by placing the young man in a room upstairs he could be made very comfortable. If he is left at home the house would have to be quarantined at least for two months.

Coun. Waller was not in favor at all of placing Vandusen in the hospital. His idea was to purchase a tent and put the boy in it. It could be made comfortable and put in suitable shape.

Coun. Lapum thought it ought to be left in the hands of the Board of Health.

Mayor Vrooman thought it would be quite safe and proper to place the patient in the hospital as it was not doubtful at all about whether he had smallpox or not, as he certainly has the disease.

The sum of \$50 was ordered placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Poor and Sanitary Committee.

The assessment on John Vine's farm land was reduced 4 mills on the dollar and a voucher given to the treasurer to cover same.

The matter of building a crossing from Mr. C. H. Edward's to the north side of the street, was left in the hands of the Street Committee with power to act.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Madden Bros \$21.00, J. Vanaalstine 25c, John Vanaalstine \$3.15, J. Storms 25c, A. Vanhuysen \$2.00, Rathbun Co. \$12.00, J. G. Fennell \$6.00, Robt. Light \$218.33, Rathbun Co. \$506.80, Mr. Luffman \$10.00, S. W. Pringle \$1.30, W. S. Herrington \$77.85, Robt. Light \$3.00.

The following accounts were referred: John Boyes \$9.85, Rathbun Co. \$8.25.

Treasurer was granted a voucher for \$403.23.

Council adjourned.

LAPUM'S WEST.

The prospects are for sleighing in the near future.

No service here on Sunday. A number from here went to Wilton, to hear Rev. W. Coombe, a former pastor.

A number from here were in Napanee on Saturday, and a good time is reported.

Jas. Omarah's raising bee was well attended from here one day last week.

Wm. Cambridge, of Yarker, was calling in the neighborhood on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Furre, of Violet, was visiting at Levi Brown's, on Sunday.

Messrs. Edward Hogeboom, of Gretas, and B. S. Vanaalstine, of Napanee, spent Sunday and Monday at Sperry Rikley's.

We are pleased to know that Mr. John Simpkins, is improving slowly.

Wm. Lapum is on the sick list.

CHRISTMAS

TOILET GOODS,

NOTICE!

All parties owing the firm of
WARTMAN BROS.
 DENTISTS,

are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as the business of the firm must be closed up at once. The business will be continued by Mr. C. H. Wartman
 30tf

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$2,980,000
 RESERVE FUND \$2,980,000
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 350,000
 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
 RECEIVED.
 INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
 HALF-YEARLY.
 FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
 ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
 Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months
 the result of having:

- 1 **TEACHERS**—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 **GRADUATES**—Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 **COURSES OF STUDY**—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 **BODY AND VOICE**—Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 **SHORTHAND DEPT.**—Without equal in Canada.

For information address

JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
 Pictou Business College.

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1903.

THE SAVOR OF OUR DAILY SPEECH

By REV. JOHN J. DOLAN,
Pastor Church of the Nativity,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Let your speech be always with grace,
seasoned with salt.—Col., iv., 6.

No gift belongs so peculiarly to man as speech. Many of the irrational creatures surpass us in the gifts we hold in common, but speech is the glory of man alone. As this gift is so truly remarkable, for the use of it we shall be held strictly accountable. "By thy words thou shalt be condemned," and "For every idle word men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

But it is not of the abuse of speech I would speak, but of its use in our social intercourse with one another, of its proper employment by Christians, whose tongue is mostly utilized in discourse about the passing things of the day, and who look forward to the time when, before His throne, this same tongue shall announce His praise.

How, then, can Christians carry out the Apostolic injunction mentioned in the text? Can there be grace or savor discovered in the conversations of daily life? Can our ordinary speech be not only free from blame, but can it also have in it that which is good to the point of edification?

Yes. "There is One that holdeth His peace, that is found wise;" One who lived thirty years in ordinary life and whose tongue gave no offence. He made doors and bars to His mouth and kept His tongue from evil, and in every word was pleasing to His Father. While the Evangelists have given us no account of our Lord's words during those thirty years, yet there are three instances related that unfold to us a fact that our Lord mingled freely in social intercourse with others—first, when he tarried behind after the festival in Jerusalem; next, at the marriage feast in Cana, and then the words "The Son of Man came eating and drinking." These instances show that our Lord did not shun social meetings with His neighbors. For all that, He was in no way odd, but chose to be like unto the mass of His brethren and to pass through life as most of us have to pass through. He took part in all things not sinful in which our daily lives are spent, and thereby gave us the comforting assurance that our lowliness and earthliness need not make us sinful, either. He proved conclusively that we need not separate ourselves from our ordinary calling to be acceptable to God.

NEWBURGH.

One of the most successful meetings of the Addington Farmers' Institute, held here in years, convened in Finkle's hall on Thursday evening. The hall was filled by a large gathering of men and women, and the speeches were much enjoyed. Excellent addresses were given by Rev. J. H. Chant, J. B. Aylesworth, and F. J. Millar, B. A., of our high school. Mr. Shearer spoke on "The Dairy Cow," and the closing address of the evening by Major Sheppard, Niagara Falls, on "Three Historic Days on The Niagara River," was one of the finest efforts on the war of 1812-15 ever heard here. The incidents related by the major were told the speaker by veterans of the war on the Niagara peninsula, and hence lent additional interest to the theme. Excellent music was furnished by H. S. Mott and F. D. Moore. D. A. Nesbitt, B. A., principal of our high school, made a very efficient chairman.

A number of young people from Roblin, Marlbank and Wesley attended the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Messrs. C. H. Finkle, J. B. Aylesworth, G. A. Aylesworth, and P. J. Shorey, attended the meeting of the Liberals of Lennox and Addington in Napanee on Saturday.

Rev. W. P. Boyce, Morven, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday evening. During the offertory Mr. Mott sang "A Rose in Heaven," which was much appreciated by the large audience.

Miss Edith Beeman is visiting some friends in Napanee.

Miss Bud Hinch, Centreville, spent Sunday with Miss Aletha Paul.

W. D. M. Shorey, of this place, has been re-engaged as principal of Sirathoona public school for 1904.

John Benn, Richmond, is visiting his grandfather, John Shorey.

The prospects are that the hockey club will run a rink this winter, to promote one of our finest winter sports.

Once more the Christmas season is upon us. Once more we see the dealers filling their show-rooms with Christmas goods. Even the odor of Christmas is in the air, and the spirit of the season is manifest everywhere. At this time of the year, when nature is gently covering mother earth with her white mantle, when the air is filled with holiday cheer and the musical strains of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," is heard in our church, here is, to all appearances, happiness on every face, in every household. Do we ever think though, that at this great time, there are homes of want and sorrow? In many cases we leave this to some one else. How many children wake up on Christmas morning, to find an empty stocking? How many children are there to whom Christmas is as any other day of the week? Perhaps if we thought a little more of those around us, we could do something to make some child happy on this great day, on the glad Christmas morning.

New Books at the Library.

"The Pool in the Desert" by a talented Canadian Author, Mrs. Evered Cotes. This volume contains four stories full of interesting portrait of domestic life in India.

"Letters Home" by William Dean Howells. This novel in the form of letters written from New York to friends at a distance is descriptive of the struggles encountered in seeking admission to the Four Hundred of New York.

"Pearl Island" by Andrew Master. A book of adventure rivaling Robinson Crusoe in hairbreadth escapes and remarkable discoveries.

"The Captain's Toll Gate" by F. R. Stockton with a Memorial Sketch by Mrs. Stockton and a Bibliography. This is in Stockton's own words.

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roquiort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, Jellied Hock, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day. I wish to remind you we handle the finest blend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which insures a good strength and fine flavour.

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

ALSO

COAL, LUMBER, SHINGLES, SALT, LATH AND

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

COUNTY COURT.

County Court and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox & Addington opened in the Court House on Tuesday, December 8th, before His Honor Judge Madden.

GRAND JURY.

Jas Middleton
Wm Brandon
Ed. Harrison
Joseph Kidd
Geo Jackson
W H Patterson
Whitney Asseltine, foreman.

Ferdinand Bogart
Ezra Dunbar
E M Huffman
Thos Killoran
William Lewis
Jas Rennie.

PETIT JURY.

Wm Alcombrack
T V Anderson
Thos Bell
William Birrell
James Bristow
R J Bush
William Carroll
Robert Clancy
C W Collins
Albert P Davy
Amos Frizzell
William Hinch
Edward James
George Milligan
Joan Murphy
G F Richards
William Sexsmith
Thos Wagar.

Sandford Amey
John E Baird
Ralph Benjamin
W J Bowen
Henry Bush
Miro Card
J A G Caton
Herbert Clark
W E Cook
Ephraim Fitchett
Thomas Garrett
Norman Jackson
W Lockwood
William Mollard
John McIntyre
A J Salisbury
John South

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

To His Honor JUDGE MADDEN, presiding Judge at the County Court of the County of Lennox & Addington.

We, the Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lord the King, beg leave to report as follows:—

1. That we have endeavored to perform the duties devolving upon us as Grand Jurors in the matter brought before us to the best of our ability.

2. That we have visited the gaol and found the same clean and well kept and confined therein one old man who has been committed as a vagrant, one woman serving time for stealing a horse, one boy serving time for being drunk and disorderly and also one person awaiting trial at this court and one witness who could not find bail. Besides these there are one man and one woman and one woman who are not in their

ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

DYSPEPSIA DEFEATED,
Constipation Conquered.

The Neilson-Robinson
Chemical Co.,
(Limited).
NAPANEE.

PERSONALS

Miss Nellie Herring entertained the Euchre Club on Wednesday evening.

Miss Nettie Pringle, nurse in training at Hahnemann Hospital, New York, has successfully passed her examinations in anatomy and medical terms, receiving the highest number of marks of any of the class.

Mr. Manly Conger left on Monday evening for Winnipeg, where he has secured a good situation.

Miss Edith Beeman, Newburgh, visited friends in Napanee this week.

Mrs. G. H. Crabbe left on Friday last for Niagara Falls to join her husband there.

Mr. M. J. Granger, Belleville, visited friends in Napanee, this week.

Miss Edna Brown has returned to Napanee after a visit with friends in Belleville.

o pass through. He took part in all things not sinful in which our daily lives are spent, and thereby gave us the comforting assurance that our lowliness and earthliness need not make us sinful, either. He proved conclusively that we need not separate ourselves from our ordinary calling to be acceptable to God.

So Jesus Christ walked with men for many years without separating Himself from them in speech, for His speech was "always with grace, savored with salt." Surely we can learn a lesson after the manner of Christ! Many honest-minded persons have an erroneous idea that conversations cannot be righteous unless religious topics are

CHRISTMAS

Perfumes

at the Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

spoken of, and they regard all who are not prompt in such speech as unspiritual. How unlike Christ is this class! For thirty years Christ drew others toward what was good, yet it was so done as not to attract extraordinary attention to Himself; so done that He seemed to those to whom He spoke as none other than what His outward condition betokened Him, "the carpenter's son." This class, however, constantly attract attention to themselves by placing too much value on religious talk in every day life.

The action of Christ, on the other hand, suggests that our ordinary conversations are vastly more important than our direct religious comments, or, in other words, it is of greater consequence that we watch over our common talk on ordinary matters than that we be often talking religiously, for there is no need for religious conversations to reveal the true inwardness of a man. What is really in a man will be felt in his ordinary discourse. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man, out of a good treasure, bringeth forth good things, and an evil man, out of an evil treasure, bringeth forth evil things." For a truly religious man will have his words always "seasoned with salt."

As in our ordinary meals a little salt, though it does not appear, yet savors the food, so, too, without protruding itself the influence of a good man who has the love and fear of God in his soul will be felt. On the contrary, the man who talks religion, constantly dwelling especially upon himself, his feelings, his experiences, his fitness to teach and guide others, has his speech overseasoned with salt and leaves an unpleasant savor; for if any man think himself religious, "not bridling his tongue, but deceiving his own heart, this man's religion is vain."

Let us strive, then, to use aright this gift of speech, so that in the resurrection, amid the perfections of the future state, our tongues may be deemed worthy to be everlastingly employed in giving glory, honor, praise and thanksgiving to Him who sits upon the throne, and let our prayer be the words of the Psalmist, "Set a watch, O Lord before my mouth and a door around my lips," forever bearing in mind that "a peaceful tongue is a tree of life, but that which is immoderate shall crush the spirit."

Lord Mount Edgcombe is among the most skillful landscape gardeners in England

AND—

PURSES

to New York to find out the distance is descriptive of the struggles encountered in seeking admission to the Four Hundred of New York.

"Pearl Island" by Andrew Foster. A book of adventure rivaling Robinson Crusoe in hairbreadth escapes and remarkable discoveries.

"The Captain's Toll Gate" by F. R. Stockton with a Memorial Sketch by Mrs. Stockton and a Bibliography. This is in Stockton's own peculiar style whereby his characters in the most natural way get entangled in the most ridiculous situations conceivable.

"Weatherby's Innings" by Ralph H. Barbour. This is a good juvenile story dealing with sports in a wholesome manner.

"The Romance of Modern Engineering" by Archibald Williams. This is an entertaining book dealing with some of the greatest modern engineering feats and free from technicalities. A good book for anyone with a mechanical turn of mind.

"Pride of Race" by B. L. Fajson. The plot of this book is the marriage of an English Peer of illustrious descent with the son of a Jew who has risen to great wealth. This story is a striking contribution to theme of those mixed marriages between Jew and Gentile which are destined to have a powerful bearing upon the Jewish religion.

"Gilbert Parker's Old Quebec" This book contains many interesting stories of the incidents and events of the old French Regime in Canada and is a valuable contribution to the records of our Lower Canadian countrymen.

"Our Lady's Inn" by J. Stow. A charming story. There are some very interesting experiences recounted here.

"Count Zarka" by Sir William Vagney Bart.

"The Dominant Strain" by Anna Chapin Ray. This novel has for its hero Cotton Mather Thayer whose father was a descendant of the Puritans and whose mother was Russian musician. The latter gave to him his musical temperament and the title of the books suggests the author's main motive; the warring strains, Puritan and Slav, in her hero. A leading idea is the mistake a woman makes who attempts to reform a man after marriage.

"The Little Lady of the Lake" by Annie M. Barnes. An historical romance of the Spanish-French Colonial days in America.

"Peggy O'Neal" by Alfred Henry Lewis. Historical romance dealing with the days of General Jackson and life in Washington. The plot is masterly and the incident exciting.

"Dr. Lavendar's People" by Margaret Deland the author of "Old Chester Tales." These stories of a quiet old town and its quaint but lovable people are told with power, finesse and a masterly precision.

"Judith of the Plains" by Marie Manning. We have here a new phase of life in the West—the life of the sheep rancher. There is an exciting affair but the main feature of this original and brilliant story is the characterization of sundry odd, numerous western people who have never been written up before.

"Heeper" by Hanlin Garland. The love story of a gently bred girl who renounces luxury to go to the far western mountains among the miners and the ranchers. It is a work of remarkable realism and dramatic intensity a worthy successor to "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop."

"The One Woman" by Dixon. This book has been one of the most sought after books of the year.

"Place and Power" by Fowler. Those who have read the interesting story of Isabel Carnaby by this author will appreciate this well written story from the same pen.

"Six Historical Romances" by Damas. These books need no comment. The lover of classic fiction will do well to examine these new additions from the pen of this celebrated Frenchman.

"With the Allies and Through Three Campaigns" by Henty.

[A]t a recent meeting of the Library Board orders were given for over thirty magazines and periodicals for the year 1904. In making this selection the board endeavored to obtain desirable reading matter especially adapted to all ages and every literary taste. The Library is increasing in popularity and influence every year. A year's subscription would make an excellent Christmas present for a friend or employee and one that could be used and enjoyed for a full twelve months.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
FRED L. HOOPER

in the matter brought before us to the best of our ability.

2. That we have visited the gaol and found the same clean and well kept and confined therein one old man who has been committed as a vagrant, one woman serving time for stealing a horse, one boy serving time for being drunk and disorderly and also one person awaiting trial at this court and one witness who could not find bail. Besides these there are one man and one woman who are not in their right minds and whom we beg leave to recommend to be sent to Kookwood Asylum as soon as may be found convenient.

3. We also beg leave to recommend that a suitable building and appropriation be made in the near future for the accommodation of the poor of this county.

4. We are of the opinion that the present method of electing County Councilors is not as beneficial as the method used some six years ago nor is it productive of such competent persons to fill the office of County Councilors as acted under the former law, we therefore beg leave to recommend that the townships adopt the provisions of the amendment to the municipal act to which your honor called our attention yesterday.

5. We take this opportunity of congratulating your Honor on your Honor's elevation to the bench as County Judge of this county and we hope that your Honor may be long spared to discharge in this honorable office the important duties upon which you have so ably commenced.

Grand Jury room, Dec 9, 1903,

W. A. ASSELSTINE, Foreman.

The following cases were tried:

LEARY vs. FINKLE.—An action brought by Brock Leary, of Napanee, against C. H. Finkle, of Newburgh, for damages and trespass and conversion of a cutter, robes and harness. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. Wilson & Wilson for plaintiff, Herrington, Warner & Grange for defendant.

THE KING vs. CHAS. KINCAID.—An indictment for larceny of two pairs of boots from an old man named Duncan McArthur. Twenty-one witnesses were sworn in the case and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Kincaid was also tried on two other charges, one of stealing twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents from the old man and assaulting him, occasioning bodily harm. The prisoner was found guilty on both charges and sentenced by His Honor for the first offence, five years in Penitentiary, for stealing the money, two years, and for the assault three years, the latter two sentences to run concurrently with the first. It was shown that Kincaid had already served a term in the Reformatory. H. M. Deroche, K. C., for the Crown; T. B. German for the prisoner.

THE KING vs. RICHARD LOUCKS.—An indictment for the larceny of a pony from Mrs. Elizabeth Grange. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. H. M. Deroche, K. C., for the Crown; U. M. Wilson for Loucks.

The case of the King vs. Broadhead, who was charged with assaulting Noah Berman was traversed over until next court of general sessions. As the prisoner, who was out on bail did not appear, his bonds were estreated. Both Broadhead and Berman reside in Kaladar. H. M. Deroche, K. C., for the Crown; W. S. Herrington, K. C., for the prisoner.

good situation.

Miss Edith Beeman, Newburgh, visited friends in Napanee this week.

Mrs. G. H. Crabbe left on Friday last for Niagara Falls to join her husband there.

Mr. M. J. Granger, Belleville, visited friends in Napanee, this week.

Miss Edna Brown has returned to Napanee after a visit with friends in Belleville.

Miss Goldsmith, of Belleville, is the guest of Miss Ada Smith.

Mrs. J. C. Allen was "At Home" to a number of her friends on Wednesday afternoon.

Messrs. Carleton Woods and Wm. Vandebogart are in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. Harry Hatch, of Deseronto, left this week to join his father at Indian Head, Assa.

Mr. Will Rodgers, of Manitowick, Ont., is spending a few days in town with relatives.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett is attending the mid-winter fair at Guelph. He is exhibiting a number of fowl.

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Toronto, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling, of Almonte, were the guests of Mrs. Geo. Grieve, a few days this week.

Mrs. I. Vanalstine and Mrs. Arthur Hardy spent Wednesday in Deseronto.

Mr. Garnet Lockett, of Kingston, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Richard Irving was in Trenton on Tuesday.

Mrs. Saries, of Belleville, was a guest of Mrs. Wm. Coates, on Thursday.

Miss Della Wales has returned from Oshawa and accepted the position of collector for the York County Loan and Savings Co.

Mr. Alex. Henry, of Toronto, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. Ray Grooms of Ottawa, is spending a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grooms.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. P. Gordanier and Mr. and Mrs. C. Lake, Morven, were guests at Maple Hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wagar, this week.

Mr. John A. Williams and wife, of Kaladar, were calling on friends in Napanee, on Wednesday.

Mr. Herbert Clark, of West Brook, attended court in Napanee, this week.

Mr. Vanwinkle, of Kingston, agent for Toronto Star, was in Napanee, on Monday.

Mr. Bert Shibley, of Manitoba, arrived in town on Wednesday.

About one hundred ladies attended the "At Home," Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Will Boyle, East Street.

Miss Myrtle Galbraith, Camder, East, left for home on Monday, after attending the wedding of Miss Phoebe Vanalstine and Mr. Allen Gerow.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. Stanley Wales to Miss Allie Brown, of Deseronto.

A number of young people held a pleasant dance in the Oddfellows Hall, Harshaw Block, last evening.

XMAS PRESENTS.

Our large and varied stock of Fancy Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Necktie Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Toys, Dolls, Fancy China and Glassware is now opened up and we would say that now is the time to select your presents before the great rush starts.

TO THE CHILDREN.

Santa Claus has sent us word that he will be with us again this year to display the Toys in the Show Window.

WATCH FOR HIM AT

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOK.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER I.

Hector Chisholm Grant, journalist and dreamer, stood at the door of Johnson's Coffee-House in the Strand and threw away the end of his cigarette. Eastward, the roadway was a watery mirror, reflecting the flares of Terry's Theatre, the hansom lamps clustering round the Gaiety, the hovering lights of a hundred omnibuses. Westward, the Tivoli blazed, a dim gleam of shoen came from the courtyard of the Cecil, and again more hansom and omnibus lights. It was a dreary night: all the more dreary because the month was August, when one looks for clear skies and pleasant breezes, stars, and a summer moon.

Grant gazed on the dripping passers with a discontented frown. He shook his umbrella free from its ring.

"I don't know who he was," he muttered to himself, "but he was fair to middling wise, the man who said that 'Life is a habit—mostly a damn bad one.' Mine's one of the mostlies. Get up at eight, tub, shave, dress, breakfast, curse my landress, read the papers, curse them. Office at ten, work till one. Lunch alone or with some one—Grover, perhaps. Hear from him how Red, White and Blue accepted a dozen articles a year ago—hasn't paid for them yet. Same enlivening old story. Same talk—eternal shop. Back to office. Leave at five. Go to Sloane Street, and fence till seven. Dinner at eight and chess till ten. And then, back to dull chambers, a dull dog, a dreary dog, to-night a damp dog! Same every day but Sunday—that's worse. Wah!"

He opened his umbrella with a jerk, and made to step on to the pavement. A voice at his elbow caused him to stop and turn round.

"You go towards Temple Bar, Mr. Grant?"

"Ah! Senor Bravo!" he cried, recognizing the wide sombrero and all-enveloping cloak of his late opponent at chess.

"I go your way. We might talk." "I shall be glad of a chat. I feel miserable. I suppose it's the weather."

"Yes, indeed, your London weather depresses."

"I've just been cursing the monotony of my existence. It's getting on my nerves, this life that is the same, day in, and day out."

They walked slowly eastward. The rain had now ceased. Hector went on:

"I am a Scotsman, you know: a Highlander, rather. We are a race of adventurous dreamers. Fighting of some sort is the breath of our nostrils: we must be hacking and hewing. Otherwise—we sit still and let our bones melt into melancholy. As we say, it's a height or a howe with us. Here's my six-foot-one of fighting-stuff sliding down imperceptibly into the general slough of flabbiness, and pobbiness, and greasy content, we have round us everywhere here."

"Is not the newspaper life exciting?" asked Senor Bravo.

"Exciting enough," answered Hector; "but one gets used to it. We take the assassination of an Emperor, of the downfall of a Cabinet, or the burning of Chicago, or a cab accident in the Strand, all with the same complacency. They are so far away from one's stuffy office, and the tape machine and the flimsy are as impersonal as Fate or the County Council."

Wellington Street, and they stopped for a moment to let pass some cabs going northward from Waterloo.

"I have the desire to look upon the river," said the old man simply. "This is the hour of its best."

So they turned towards the bridge, and walked in silence until they came to the middle. They leaned on the parapet in one of the embrasures, and looked up stream. Hector, too, loved the river at night. Often and often, during his seven years in London, had he come here and stood for an hour at a time; gazing at the glassy darkness of the flood, the thousand broken lights, the slow monster shadows of barges, the swal-ow-like dart of a police launch; and listening to the lap-lap or the swish-swish of the water against the buttresses.

The great electric light in the tower of the House shone high above the night, telling the world that cared—how small that world is!—that the faithful Commons still sat, debating and discussing, planning and scheming, rough-hewing and French-polishing the destinies of the Empire, generally with a righteous British eye to their own immediate advantage.

Senor Bravo stretched a skinny hand towards the light.

"I did use to think that the men there were lovers of freedom, of liberty. They have the name of it yet. But I have made experience of them—of the greatest. There was one who had the golden tongue: I pleaded with him for my country. He was a friend to Greece to Bulgaria, to Armenia. I pleaded with him. He spoke, and his words warmed my heart. He wept, he made me to weep. His sympathy was rich and overflowing. He talked to me for an hour, and yet the stream was not dry. I was tossed high on the waves of his eloquence, so high that I saw Hope shining on the horizon."

He paused for a moment, and then resumed with a contemptuous shrug.

"He was a politician; he was a statesman when he could not help himself, and a lover of liberty and right when it suited him. He was one of the men you British love: the ten letters of the word 'expediency' were his Decalogue. I found myself at the end of the hour standing on that doorstep in Downing Street which politician-feet have worn down, that doorstep which pilgrims in thousands come to see, that doorstep which is not so hard as the politician-heart. I stood there stunned—with words. I had spent a whole year and much money, scheming for an interview with him. My year was gone, my money was gone; I had nothing but words to show for them. No, I like not much this side of the bridge. Let us go over."

Grant wondered greatly at the old man's vehemence. He knew, or rather he felt, that there was some mystery about this Senor Bravo, who came regularly every evening to Johnson's to play chess for shillings.

The habitués of the chess-room laughed tolerantly at the "old Frenchman"—to them, all foreigners were French—for they did not appreciate highly his skill as a player. But he was quiet and harmless, and interfered with nobody. Grant had paid often when their game was finished, they had talked. The old man seemed to be greatly interested in foreign politics, and he generally managed to turn the conversation on that subject.

She turned her head away, resting her arm on the arched tree root, that he could no longer see her face, and was silent.

"Is there any hope for me?"

Still no answer.

Her silence frightened him. In that hour he felt he had thrown away the one supreme joy that life holds: the love of the beloved. He looked with passionate longing at the slight figure and averted face of her who for him was the personation of womanhood—beautiful, pure, and true.

But he nerved himself to bear his fate. "Forgive me, Lucy," he said, "that I have troubled your heart with my audacious hopes. I will no longer dream of what might have been were I more worthy; though without you life is misery, and death release."

But she rose as he spoke and turned to him. Her cheeks were flushed; her eyes bright with tears. Those brave true eyes looked straight in his, and in a moment he knew.

No other answer was needed. He caught her to his heart, and with love's shy joy she gave herself to his embrace.

"You love me, Lucy?" he whispered, "give me the joy of hearing it. I can scarcely yet credit my own happiness."

"I have loved you from the first, Vivian. Through all changes I loved you—only you."

"And now?"

"Now and always; to the hour of my death."

"For love there is no death!" he answered.

(The End.)

SUNSHINE HOUSES.

Moving Foundation Keeps Rooms Facing Sun's Rays.

Push a button and turn on the sun!

Morning, noon, or afternoon need make no difference to the invalid who seeks the cheering warmth of Old Sol's invigorating rays. Sunshine is now at the command of the housekeeper who wishes its aid in her daily round of cleaning. With the throwing open of the windows to admit fresh air she may at the same time call in the microbe destroying beams which are the essence of life and health. All this by merely touching a button.

For a Frenchman, M. Petit, following out the ideas of Finsen, the inventor of the light cure, for consumption, has invented a revolving house by which all and sundry may be able to command the sun or shade as they wish.

The arrangement by which the house is moved is simplicity itself. It is built upon a plate of steel, which can be revolved by means of a motor or even by a crank worked by hand, two men being sufficient to do all that is required. With its face pointing the east in the early morning, a turn of the motor at stated intervals swings the whole structure around so that in whatever quarter the sun may be the house is always turned to it.

Through the middle of the steel plate is a circular hole, and here is the means of exit for the drainage and water pipes, electric lighting wires, and gas pipes. By joining these with a main pipe, which in turn revolves with the building, the internal arrangements are never disturbed.

In addition to the capability of always facing the sun, each of the rooms is furnished with a double set of windows. These consist of sliding shutters, no glass, and if the person in any room requires all sunlight and no shade, he rolls the shutters across the aperture, which faces sideways, and lets the front window alone remain open.

If, on the other hand, he requires shade, all he has to do is to open the shutters facing to the side and

On Their Honeymoon

I.

Have I ever gambled? Yes; and my advice to others thinking of doing likewise is—Don't! No; I have no objection to telling you about it. Possibly it may have good effect.

The incident occurred many years ago, while my wife and I were on our honeymoon. We were staying at the Hotel des Anglais, Monte Carlo, and one afternoon, as ill-luck would have it, when my wife was lying down, I went with an acquaintance "to see the Casino." We both put something on the tables, of course—a louis each, as a matter of fact. I staked again, and won. In ten minutes I had made as many louis.

I dropped the lot the following day. Then I had sufficient sense to come out. But I considered myself "done"—a feeling no Englishman will tolerate. I was considerably taken down, too. I had told several people at the hotel of my success, and I would now have to admit that I had lost my winnings, as they had one and all cheerfully predicted. It was annoying, and I determined to get that ten louis back again. So, like many another fool at Monte Carlo, I thought out a system of play. It was very simple, and I explained it to one or two friends. They informed me that the bank made half a million sterling out of such "systems" yearly.

However, this in no way damped my confidence, and one never-to-be-forgotten day found my wife and me on our way to the Casino, bearing one hundred and fifty louis in notes.

"You must have plenty of capital, my dear, to work a system," I had informed her, with truthfulness, when she had expressed consternation at the sum I was taking with me. "And I mean to get my own back!" The bank makes on an average forty thousand a year from this type of player—I have learned since!

We procured our tickets of admission—this is never a difficult task—and took our places in the Great Hall among the crowd of well-dressed people already pressing round the doors of the Salon de Jeu. It reminded me of waiting at the pit of a theatre on "first night," only this was at ten forty-five in the morning.

At last someone inside clapped his hands together, the doorkeepers moved aside, and the rate and tax payers of Monte Carlo—there are no rates and taxes in the Prince of Monaco's domains—rushed down the beautifully decorated rooms, at the imminent risk of slipping on the polished floor, in search of seats. I Having labelled one for my wife and myself at the table where I had lost do my ten louis, we moved on into the trente-et-quarante rooms, where every seat was either already occupied or reserved with an admission ticket.

We returned to the roulette-room just as the croupiers were counting out the money for the day's play. "We are going to take some of that away with us, aren't we, Jack?" laughed my wife.

"Yes; ten louis of it," I answered, as confidently as you please.

One of the croupiers, who evidently understood English, turned round and smiled. His smile said "His first visit!" as plainly as words. If it had said "His last visit!" he would have been right.

"Messieurs, faites vos jeux!"

We sat down at a long green table, and I changed some of my billets into gold and silver. I arranged the money into piles before me, and produced paper and pencil.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs!" cried

we take the assassination of an emperor, of the downfall of a Cabinet, or the burning of Chicago, or a cab accident in the Strand, all with the same complacency. They are so far away from one's stuffy office, and the tape machine and the flimsy are as impersonal as Fate or the County Council."

They had come to the corner of

interfered with nobody. Grant had put "Apunbaj wuy qm paxoy" often when their game was finished, they had talked. The old man seemed to be greatly interested in foreign politics, and he generally managed to turn the conversation on that subject.

(To be Continued.)

STRONGER THAN DEATH...

CHAPTER XX—(Continued.)

Down a long pathway that led right into the heart of the woods, Vivian Ardel walked swiftly. The path, curving with the curves of a merry trout stream that ran beside it, was narrow and dark even in noonday, with walls and roof of dense foliage. Far off, seen now and again through the green gloom of the wood, a glimpse of white glanced before him, like a beckoning hope.

While yet a long way off, she turned, restlessly impatient of her own thoughts. Dimly he saw her figure moving swiftly toward him through the long vista of the shaded path, and knew that the supreme hour of his life was at hand, and nerved himself to meet it. But his heart beat fast and hard like one who pants in the close of a long struggle, leaving defeat.

As they met, her sad face softened to a pleasant smile, and, with nod and word of greeting, she would have passed. But he stood in the centre of the path, trembling, though she did not see him tremble, and held out a letter to her.

"For me?" she asked, surprised.

"For you, Lucy," he said, and the tone of his voice troubled her.

"How strangely you speak. Is it bad news?"

"I believe not. I most earnestly hope you will not think so. It's very short. Read it for yourself."

He watched her jealously while her eyes were on the letter. His whole face brightened when she looked up from the reading with a sigh of relief, but yet full of surprise.

"You knew what was in the letter?" she asked.

He nodded. For a moment he could not trust himself to speak.

"Why did he leave?"

"He had no choice."

"You asked him to go."

"I forced him to go."

"You!" Her surprise mastered her utterly.

"He was wholly unworthy of you, Lucy—unworthy of any good woman's love: a creature too bad and vile for your very thoughts to touch. I forced the confession of black guilt from his own lips. I hold it here, written by his own hand."

There was something in his voice that thrilled her, strange yet familiar.

"I feel I can trust you," she said softly; "but how did you know—how could you know that I—that his going or coming was anything to me?"

"Do you forget? You yourself told me you were pledged to marry this man."

"I told you! I never spoke to you about it. I couldn't. It only happened yesterday, and I told him because I hardly know why—but you most certainly I never told."

Yet even while she protested and denied, there came a curious doubt upon her that it was to this man and no other she had spoken.

"You told me with your own lips, Lucy. You told me too you did not love him. I knew him utterly unworthy of your love."

His words forced belief upon her in spite of her own memory and senses. Amazement held her dumb.

They walked a little way in silence and the path led them out on the

open pleasure ground close to the house.

"Lucy!" he said, with sudden change to humble entreaty, "will you turn and walk a little way with me alone?" and she turned without a word. They were back on the lonely pathway when he spoke again, his voice so low she could hardly catch his words: "I have a confession to make—a wild, strange, humiliating confession. I am sick with fear and shame, but I must speak."

"But why to me?"

"Because you must know me as I am for good or evil."

He walked close beside her in the walk, gathering courage for the strange confession, and there was no sound but the cool splash of the unseen water and the fluttering of birds in the close leaves. Of a sudden that strange feeling came upon Lucy, that weird feeling every one has known at some time of their lives. She seemed to move as in a dream, to re-live a portion of her life, even to the most minute detail. It was in that same soft twilight of a dim past she had walked before with Vivian Ardel, waiting for the story of his life.

And when at last he spoke, the weird story that he told, strange and wild as ever fell from man's lips seemed curiously familiar as a half-remembered dream.

It did not need the quiet earnestness of his voice to enforce belief. She never doubted him from the first.

But she grew pale, and trembled in the intensity of her excitement, as one to whom a long-patented ghost had suddenly appeared.

"I am frightened," she whispered faintly. "Bring me out of the dark, bring me back into the sunlight."

She leant on his arm, faint, half-conscious, and the temptation was strong in him to clasp her to his heart. But he put it sternly aside. Half leading, half supporting her to the wood's edge he found her a seat on a mossy mound between two arching roots of a wide-branched oak, and stood beside her, waiting with eyes averted from her face. Spread out before them the wide scene lay bathed in clear sunlight. The silver lake stretched smooth and bright as a vast mirror framed with the gorgeous colors of the autumnal woods.

"I have been sorely punished, Lucy," he said at last, "for my rebellion against God's wise decrees. Remorse and shame have poisoned my stolen youth. When Eva died, affronting death with such gentle confidence, the life I had so longed for, I had so sinned for, had grown almost unbearable. But he whom most of all I wronged has forgiven me. Can you forgive?"

"What have I to forgive?" she answered softly, as yet scarcely trusting her own voice, "I who owe everything to you."

"Forgive my cowardice and my sin begotten of cowardice."

"But that haunting fear of which you told me—it has ceased to trouble?"

"Love that is perfect," he answered, "casteth out fear. I would no longer—if I could—evade the common fate of death; no longer forfeit the higher hope. I take my stand with my fellows. I desire to atone for the years my folly has wasted; to make the world better and happier for the life I have lived in it. Will you help me, Lucy?"

"I will pray always for your happiness."

"I want more than prayers: I want your help—I want yourself. I love you, Lucy. I so love you that life itself, the life I thought so perfect, is misery to me without your love."

person in any room requires all sunlight and no shade, he rolls the shutters across the aperture, which faces sideways, and lets the front window alone remain open.

If, on the other hand, he requires shade, all he has to do is to open the shutters facing to the side and shut those facing the sun. It will be seen, therefore, that this ingenious house is made to suit all requirements. One can easily picture a seaside town composed entirely of these sunshine houses, where eternal sunshine would literally "reign" supreme!

The suggestion for these sunshine houses emanated from Dr. Pellegrin, who studied under Mr. Pinsen. For a long time he thought over the subject without any definite hope of its achievement being possible, till one day he said quite casually to M. Petit that he wished such a house could be built. M. Petit was surprised, not at the idea, but at the fact that any one should conceive there should be any difficulty in carrying it out, and he immediately set to work and made the plans, which resulted eventually in the sunshine house.

HORNS TO SIT ON.

Travellers in Montana and the surrounding country are often shocked, during the winter, to see thousands of elk horns lying all over the plains. They are apt to jump to the conclusion that this indicates a great slaughter of the noble animal—probably the finest of the deer species—and they deplore the constantly decreasing numbers of the elk. The fact is that the elk sheds its horns during the winter, and they lie on the ground to decay unless man gathers them and makes use of them. One landed proprietor of the district has a fence made entirely of elk horns, neatly dove-tailed into one another, and so arranged as to form an ideal fence, as well as a work of art and a curiosity. Other people make chairs of the horns. Five or six of the antlers can be so combined as to form the framework of the back and seat, to be covered with cushions. Picture-frames—and very ornamental ones, too—can be made of horns, while hundreds of antlers are cut up to make handles, or are sent to all parts as trophies and souvenirs.

SMALL MONARCHS.

"It is curious," says the London Chronicle, "that Nicholas II., one of the greatest of living monarchs, should also be one of the smallest—from the physical point of view; and had he carried out his intention of visiting the King of Italy, we should have been treated to the spectacle of a meeting between two of the shortest sovereigns of their time. Yet the Czar, however small and slight of stature, has somewhat the advantage as regards inches of King Victor Emmanuel II., who requires to get into the saddle, like Napoleon III., before he can be seen at his best. There is nothing in the appearance of Nicholas II. to suggest his sonship to Alexander III., who was almost a giant, or of Victor Emmanuel to recall the burly soldier-like figure of his father and his grandfather, the rolicking, fiercely moustachioed Re Galantuomo."

HE TOOK THE HINT.

He was an ardent, but economical lover, and had been courting her for three months.

"When do you think, dearest," he said, as they sat near the moonlit window one evening, "that the moon appears at its best?"

"I think," she replied, "that the moon always looks loveliest when one is returning home from the opera."

Then he took the hint.

Life without toil would be without triumph.

would have been right.

"Messieurs, faites vos jeux!" We sat down at a long green table, and I changed some of my billets into gold and silver. I arranged the money into piles before me, and produced paper and pencil.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs!" cried the croupier again.

The players wanted encouragement at the commencement. I placed a five-franc piece—the minimum stake—on rouge.

The small ivory ball was sent whirling round the wooden basin, while the detached disc in the centre of it, containing thirty-seven little metal partitions, each bearing a number and the color red or black alternately, was set revolving in the contrary direction. Presently the ball began to slacken; it was just going to roll down on to the polished and bevelled disc, and fall into one of those slanting partitions.

"Rien ne va plus!" cried the croupier.

A player pushed a billet on to that part of the cloth which signified all the black colors in the roulette-wheel. Luckily for him, his stake was immediately pushed off, for after having fallen into a black number the ball jumped out, and came to rest finally in a red one.

"Neuf! Rouge, impair et manque!" cried the croupier.

I had won! I put another five-franc piece on rouge, and lost. So next time I placed ten francs on the same color. I lost again. I doubled my stakes, and again noir turned up. My wife glanced at me anxiously.

"It's all right, dear," I said reassuringly. "Red is sure to come up this time."

I caught the croupier at our end of the table—the one who understood English—grinning at me. I placed two louis on rouge almost defiantly. This time I won. I smiled at the croupier, and, having placed the minimum stake on rouge again, began to chat to my wife. My system went very well. In a little over an hour I had made 195 francs.

"Stop now, Jack," said my wife suddenly. "Let us go out. The air of this place stifles me."

"One moment, dearest," I replied. "I just want one more five-franc piece to get level with them. Wait till I have won once more, dear."

II.

She waited. The ivory marble whirled round. I folded up my paper, and put away my pencil, neither of which I had had occasion to use.

"Quatre! Noir, pair et manque!" cried the croupier.

"Come, Jack!" said my wife pleadingly.

But, fool that I was, I did not listen to her. Instead, I doubted and lost, and kept on doubling and losing. In less time than it takes to tell, and before I could grasp it even, I was 120 francs clear out of pocket. Should I stop now, and lose all that money? No, it would be folly. I could not! Something seemed to be urging me on. One more win, only one more win, and then I would stop. I placed 320 francs on rouge. This would give me a win of ten louis.

"Red must come up this time!" I remarked to my wife. But I did not look at her. She said nothing. Noir again! I bit my lip. The croupier, who had grinned at me, leaned over and whispered:

"Wait, monsieur!"

"Thank you; but I am quite able to play my own game," I answered shortly.

Outwardly I was still cool, but inwardly I was raging mad. Why hadn't I stopped when my wife had asked me to? I would have now to put thirty-two louis on the table to recoup my losses. I hesitated. While prudence told me to stop, the fever for getting back what I had lost urged me to go on. Black could not come up again; it had already run six times without a break. I

could not afford to lose 320 francs. With a hand that trembled slightly, I placed thirty-two louis quickly upon the rouge.

"Oh, Jack!" gasped my wife. "It must come up this time!" I repeated.

"But the black cells are still just as big and as many, Jack," she said, with perfect truth.

Let all the fools who intend playing "systems" similar to mine at Monte Carlo—and there are many—remember these words and grasp their meaning beforehand!

"The odds are all in favor!" I answered testily—as a matter of fact, the improbability that a series will attain to any given length decreases with each successive coup that continues it—and I left my stake on.

"You have lost again!" whispered my wife.

I had only sufficient money for one more stake. If that lost I should be practically penniless—and on my honeymoon! Oh, what a fool—what a criminal fool I had been! But supposing black turned up once more! It could not possibly turn up again, I told myself. And at my hotel there was 200 louis. I had collected the sum in Paris for my firm. But I did not let myself consider the fact that if I staked that money I would be a thief! I saw in it only a means for getting back all I had lost. The next moment I had told my wife where it was in my room, and implored her to get it and return as quickly as possible. She knew what depended on her getting back before the next throw of that little ball, supposing I lost my last stake. But she also knew that the money was not mine. She said she could not do it.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs!" I placed 1,280 francs on red, and at the same time begged my wife, as she loved me, to do as I asked. It was her love that made her obey. As she hurried out of the accursed rooms, I rose in my chair and watched the whirling ball with eager, fascinated eyes. And how I prayed that it would drop into a red compartment! Would it never stop? At last it was slackening. Now it had fallen. It was in black—no, in red! Hurrah! What! What was the man calling?

"Onze! Noir, impair et manqué!" I had lost—lost again! I saw my stake swept ruthlessly away, and I believed that moment was the bitterest of my life. The utter disappointment of it! The angry wave of useless remorse that swept over me nearly made me scream out. I dug my nails into my palms, and bit my lips until the blood came.

Only a few hundred franc notes now remained. But if my wife returned with that other money in time for me to double once again, I felt sure that I would win all back. It would save me. I got up slowly—I felt fagged out—and kept my eyes fixed on the great glass entrance doors. But the precious minutes flew past, and she did not come. What could have kept her?

"Messieurs, faites vos jeux!"

The irony—the cruel irony of that monotonous request! Red was certain to turn up, and here was I without a cent. piece on it. Would my wife never come? In my feverish impatience I could hardly keep still.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs!"

The croupier took up the little ball between finger and thumb. As he did so an idea flashed through my throbbing brain. I would endeavor to delay the throw with the money I had left. Perhaps three minutes would save me. I gave the croupier at my elbow a billet and asked for change. I did the same with a second billet. Then I requested him to place a piece on one number after the other. The man asked the spinner for time. I had succeeded. But, at last, every number on the board

About the ...House

A PRETTY BEDROOM.

Many young ladies worry because their fathers cannot furnish and refit their rooms when with a little money and some effort on their part, they might do a great deal toward improving their appearance writes a correspondent. A young lady of my acquaintance has just succeeded in making a pretty room of one that looked shabby and forlorn when she began. It was a cold north room, nine by twelve, with a large double window in the end, woodwork that needed paint, and walls upon which the paper had grown dingy and soiled from long use. Not a prepossessing place surely. The first thing to be done was to clean the paint on all the woodwork by scrubbing it vigorously. Then she purchased some ready mixed paint, a yellowish brown color, and a paint brush and set to work. The windows, doors and baseboards received two coats

Well, boys, I saw the ball go into a black compartment, and I cursed the day I was born. I got up like a drunken man, my eyes still on that little bundle of papers. I saw the croupier's roulette shoot out towards it. To my astonishment the stake was not swept away, but pushed to the side of the table. With craning eyes I looked for the number. It was zero—the refait of the bank! (This partition is painted black.) I still had another chance, for, as you know, when zero turns up all the money on the equal chances is put in what is termed "prison," that is to say, if the chance backed wins the following throw, the stake is returned. If the player wishes, however, he may divide his stake equally with the bank at once. It was no good my doing this. If I divided my money I would not have enough to stake again. I would lose all or win all back. So I left the whole stake on.

"Trois! Rouge, impair et manqué!" Red at last! I had saved my stake. Should I take it off now, and come out? I should still have the firm's money intact. Or should I risk it once again. The awful decision of that moment I shall never forget. Suddenly I found my wife's eyes looking into mine.

"What shall I do?" I whispered. "Leave it on," she said, in a voice I hardly recognized.

Then she disappeared. She was plucky enough to advise me, but not brave enough—small blame to her—to wait and see the result.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs! Faites vos jeux!" the croupier cried at last, with a yawn.

A German placed a mille franc note on noir, and a louis on zero. It sent a cold shiver down my back. What if he won? And why shouldn't he win? The color would now most probably chop back to black; it was just my luck that it should. At any rate, I would cover zero with a louis.

"Faites vos jeux, messieurs!"

The ball was off. A suffocating sensation rose in my throat, and almost choked me. I looked up once and saw the German remove his louis from zero. I caught him smiling at me as he did so. Some men, I have since heard, make a living by backing systematically against unlucky players. The German would win; I knew he would win.

Probably it was of no moment whether he did or not; therefore fortune was sure to smile on him. The marble was beginning to slacken. I had just time to snatch off my stake

and paint, which improved its appearance wonderfully. Then she tore all the old paper from the walls, and bought new paper with a cream colored ground upon which was a design in golden brown and a little pink. With the help of an accommodating brother, it was soon hung and the room was ready for furnishing.

A carpet was needed, of course, and an ingrain or brussels was out of the question on account of the cost, so she collected all the rags she could find for a new rag carpet. There were several sheets, pillow cases and other white pieces which would make the carpet too light. So they were dyed yellow, red and green with diamond dye for cotton. All the rags were torn in narrow strips, sewed and wound into balls. The chain was arranged in stripes, the prevailing shades being brown and canary; the rags were woven hit or miss, and when it was put down the effect was very good indeed. The furniture was all cleaned and varnished, the windows shaded with cream colored screen curtains, and a cover of yellow silk draped on the clock shelf. The bed was covered with a white spread, and the pillows with hemstitched slips. The cover for the head-rest and cushion of the rocking chair were of yellow silk line. One who has never tried it, will be surprised to see how bright and cheerful a north-room can be made by choosing the proper colors for the furnishing.

Upon a survey of the room our young friend found that one important item had been forgotten—there were no rugs, and after giving the matter considerable thought, she again sought her old friend the rag-bag. She selected the woolen rags this time, both new and old, little pieces were left from dress making and quilt piecing, and the best parts of several worn dresses. The latter were dyed various shades of brown and red with diamond dyes for wool, and after they were rinsed and dried the work began. The strips were cut bias about one inch wide and any length they happened to be. They were gathered through the middle upon coarse thread, and when necessary to join the strips, the ends were lapped and gathered through them instead of sewing them together. The colors were placed hit or miss, for the greater variety, the prettier they will be. When enough strips had been gathered for the rugs, they were taken to a weaver, who furnished the chain and did the weaving, making each of the rugs thirty inches wide and one and one-half yards long. One was placed beside the bed, one in front of the dresser and the other at the door. At few articles of fancy work were scattered and other things that suggested the tastes and occupations of the young lady who occupied it. To her plan, girls, and see what a pleasant cozy place your room will become.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Spiced Apples.—Fruit was scarce and somewhat high-priced in many places last summer and less was put up than usual. To eke out a deficiency, try spiced apples. Make a syrup of equal parts of sugar, water and vinegar adding some whole cloves and stick cinnamon. When boiling, put in firm, tart apples paring and quartered. Simmer gently till tender, but do not let them break. Take out with a skimmer, boil the syrup until thick and pour over the apples.

Grape Sponge.—A light and dainty dessert is grape sponge, particularly good after the hearty, heavy holiday desserts. Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatine in one-fourth of a cup of cold water, setting it in hot water to dissolve. Dissolve a cup of sugar in a p of grape juice, add the juice of a lemon and strain into the dissolved gelatine. Set the mixture in ice water to cool, stirring occasionally. Beat the whites of three eggs

THE KING AND THE PRESS

HIS MAJESTY WATCHES THE NEWSPAPERS.

King Edward and His Secretaries Carefully Watch the Papers.

As no morning paper is ever printed in this country without containing a reference in one form or another to the doings of King Edward—evening and weekly newspapers very rarely, whilst periodicals and magazines of all sorts, week by week and month by month, systematically print paragraphs and articles about him—one might imagine that it is the easiest thing in the world to write things about his Majesty which he will never see, says London Answers. But the truth is that if there is any real occasion for him, for any reason, to see them, the chances are heavily in favor of his doing so.

The King watches the English and Continental Press very closely, and glances through at least one daily paper, and very often more, every morning. Special articles concerning himself usually attract his attention; and when he is abroad he has a huge batch of English papers sent to him every day, and invariably reads "what they are saying about him at home."

Obviously it is impossible, however, for his Majesty personally to discover all that is written concerning him, and he does not desire to do so. His secretaries, therefore, carefully watch the papers, and if anything is found which it is thought will interest him, or which it is considered necessary he should see,

IT IS LAID BEFORE HIM.

To facilitate this process being thoroughly carried out, his Majesty subscribes to two of the best Press-cutting agencies, who forward every day every line of printed matter that appears in any paper concerning him, each paragraph being pasted on a separate slip of paper, with the name of the journal in which it appeared, and the date of publication.

All these are carefully gone through, and the less important items weeded out. Then anything which his Majesty desires to preserve is pasted up in a cutting-album. On special occasions, when the King particularly desires to keep a watch on any series of current events, as sometimes happens, he issues orders for a close scrutiny to be made—for all details concerning them which are printed—and for all the items which are thus discovered to be brought to his notice. This happens frequently in connection with the various charitable objects with which his Majesty concerns himself.

Two instances will show how keen is his Majesty's scrutiny of the papers in this way. Shortly after his accession there appeared in one or two journals personal paragraphs of a kind which were not in the least offensive, but which the King did not consider, under the circumstances, in the best of taste, and which he did not like. Forthwith a command—sent as a "request"—was sent round to the office to refrain in the future from the publication of such matters.

Again, quite recently, while he was on the Continent, a portrait of one of his Majesty's friends was published in a sixpenny illustrated weekly, with the

WRONG NAME UNDERNEATH.

Immediately the King had a letter written by one of his secretaries and despatched to the editor in London, in which he expressed his surprise and regret that so usually accurate a journal should have permitted itself to fall into such an error. His interest in the Press was most conspicuously displayed in this in-

change. I did the same with a second billet. Then I requested him to place a piece on one number after the other. The man asked the spinner for time. I had succeeded. But, at last, every number on the board was covered—save one, the number twenty-four—some with as many as three pieces. The spinner would wait no longer. He probably saw my game. The ball whirled round. Still my wife did not come. She would be too late now. I had lost my all—and it was my own fault. No one was to blame but myself. It was then that I understood how easy it was for a man to rush out of those overheated rooms and blow out his brains.

Suddenly I looked up and saw my wife hurrying towards me. I hardly recognized her, her face was so white and drawn. But while pitying her, for in her hands were the notes, just as she had snatched them from my drawer. Would she be in time? Why was she stopping? Another moment and she would be too late!

Reserving my place, I sprang up and rushed towards her. She saw me coming; hesitated, then put the notes behind her. But I was mad, as mad as any raving lunatic. I seized her by the wrist before she could escape me, and took the money from her.

"It's another black, another black!" she cried aloud, as I ran back to the table.

I heeded her not. The marble was just trickling down the side of the machine. I pushed my way through the people standing round the table, and threw the bundle of notes on to rouge. Then I sank down into my chair, with my face between my hands.

"Vingt-quatre! Noir, pair et passe!"

I leapt to my feet. Noir! noir! I was ruined, ruined!

The croupier, who understood English, caught me by the arm.

"Non, non, monsieur!" he said. "Rien ne va plus!" And he handed me back my stake.

"I thank you," I said hoarsely. The man shrugged his narrow shoulders.

I had been saved ruin by the eighth part of a second. But still I could not stop. I had not learnt my lesson yet. I still thought that because red had not turned up for ten times running, it must turn up the eleventh.

However, I had time now to count out the correct stake. The last coup I had thrown on to the table the whole 200 louis, all the money in my possession, and that not mine! The thought of my narrow escape makes me perspire all over even now.

For the next throw I placed 2,560 francs on my color. The ball started, and I awaited the result, shivering like a leaf, with my heart thumping against my ribs.

lucky players. The German would win; I knew he would win.

Probably it was of no moment whether he did or not; therefore Fortune was sure to smile on him. The marble was beginning to slacken. I had just time to snatch off my stake. I leant forward with outstretched hand.

"Rien ne va plus!" The cry almost stunned me. Too late! too late! I could not touch it now. By the tenth part of a second I had saved it, and by a tenth of a second I had lost it. Oh, why had I tempted Fortune again? Why hadn't I stopped?

I knew that it was black without looking. I did not wait to hear the croupier's monotonous cry, but pushed back my chair, and got up.

"Neuf! Rouge, impair!" I stopped as if shot. Had my ears played me false? Was I dreaming? It was impossible! Oh, it was too—

The râteaux were at work sweeping in the stakes. Players were craning forward and clutching their winnings. At last I forced myself to glance at noir. The mille-franc note was still there! A sharp, piercing stab went to my heart, and the fierce, new-born hope died within me.

I had lost—lost! I was ruined! What? My stake was still on the table! We could not have both won. The small wooden rake was playing round it. Once it touched it, then passed by it to gather in the money on the numbers. Still I had not the courage to look at the little white ball in the wheel. But the râteau had not yet left my side of the table, and suddenly—shall I ever forget that moment?—it swept my notes. I had lost!

With weary, unseeing eyes I now tried to distinguish the number which had irretrievably ruined me. For some moments I failed—the table was swimming round me. Then, boys, the number seemed to spring up and hit me in the face. It was Nine, after all! The marble was in a red compartment—a red compartment! Good Heaven! I had won—I had won, after all! Won! Won! I was saved! I would never, never gamble again! But why had they swept in my stake? Why hadn't they paid me? The spinner had taken up the ball. The game was proceeding as if nothing had happened! Was there some terrible mistake?

For answer, the croupier—who understood English—handed me a bundle of billets with a smile. They had swept in my stake to count it.

I hurried away in search of my wife.

When I found her she gave a cry like a stifled sob, and fell swooning to the floor. But she knew!

What had I won after all that agony? Haven't you seen the brooch my wife always wears? Yes, the mounted five-franc piece. That is what I won. It is our most treasured possession.—London Answers.

water, setting it in hot water to dissolve. Dissolve a cup of sugar in a cup of grape juice, add the juice of a lemon and strain into the dissolved gelatine. Set the mixture in ice water to cool, stirring occasionally. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and when the gelatine mixture begins to thicken add it gradually to the beaten whites, beating till the whole is very light and stiff enough to keep its shape. Serve with plain sweet cream slightly sweetened.

Salmon Loaf.—Mince a can of salmon, add a cup of stale bread crumbs, two beaten eggs and half a cup of milk. Season to taste with salt, pepper, parsley and lemon juice. Put in a mold and steam or bake for half an hour. Turn from the mold and serve hot with a white sauce. Quickly prepared, and good in case of an emergency.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

There is no disputing the fact that the responsibilities of motherhood lie too lightly upon the hearts of many. It is an awful responsibility to give life and being to a soul who may or may not become a good and useful citizen, whether male or female. This thought too rarely comes until late in life, when the cares and probable disappointments force it upon the mother. If only young mothers could realize this and begin with the dawn of intellect to train this heart and soul for eternity more carefully than for time, life would hold for them more pleasures and the afternoon of life find fewer clouds in its sky. The responsibilities thus wisely met would add greater pleasure and comfort to the mother and prove a beneficial legacy to humanity.

Let your child always go to sleep with a glad thought in its heart and a smile on its face. The next morning, as it springs from its bed, the glad thought will burst out in songs, and the smiles in shouts of laughter. If a wrong has to be reprove, let the child be assured of forgiveness, and let the mother be assured that forgiveness is accepted before the eyes shall close. Let the child fall asleep loving all and assured of the love of all.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you suspect that you have a tough steak of "elderly" mutton chop, rub the meat over with cut lemon. To lay the meat in vinegar for a short time exercises a beneficial influence in softening the fiber. Kerosene oil and whitening, mixed, will remove iron rust. It also cleans this perfectly, and removes the discoloration from porcelain taking dishes.

A good housekeeper insists that both economy and comfort are served by the close tucking of hair mattresses. Out of one good, thick mattress two can be made, she says, if closely tucked—not more than four inches apart. Thus it would be possible to tuck a mattress for a double bed and by close tying make two for single beds out of it. It is not a pleasant job, nor a light one, but with a sewing machine and a mattress needle it may be done at home.

A frame-made bluing that will not rust the clothes requires 5 cents' worth of Chinese blue and 2 cents' worth of oxalic acid, added to two quarts of rain water. Bottle, and keep where it will not freeze. One teaspoonful will blue ten gallons of water.

They say that in popping corn, the results are much better if the kernels are moistened before being put in the popper. After the corn is in the popper—there should be only enough to cover the bottom—pour over it slowly a large cup of water, shake the water off, pass the popper over the fire, high up, to let the kernels swell a little, then pop as usual.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men, and too much is better than to show too little.

despatched to the editor in London, in which he expressed his surprise and regret that so usually accurate a journal should have permitted itself to fall into such an error. His interest in the Press was most conspicuously displayed in this instance, inasmuch as the matter had no direct reference to himself in any way, and his name was not even mentioned.

Though the King does not encourage the publication of tittle-tattle paragraphs about his doings, he recognizes the importance and necessity of having them properly chronicled when he is engaged on any State or semi-State tour at home or abroad, and has expressed his desire that on such occasions all possible facilities for the obtaining of information should be afforded to the special correspondent who are told off by the more important newspapers to follow him.

Most of the articles written by these correspondents, on such occasions, he reads or glances through and when they please him by their accuracy and general excellence he sometimes takes steps to acquaint the writers of his satisfaction.

MINIMIZING THE PAIN.

"What's that watch worth?" asked Mr. Kloce, pointing to one in the show-case. "Ten dollars," replied the jeweller. "I'll take it," said the customer, and after paying for it he went out.

The next day he came round again. "This watch doesn't exactly suit me," he said. "What's that one worth?" pointing to another.

"Fifteen dollars."

"I'll take that instead of this one, if you don't mind."

"Certainly."

A day or two later he came again.

"How good a watch have you got for twenty-five dollars?" he inquired.

"Well, twenty-five dollars will get a pretty good timepiece," said the jeweller, handing one out. "Here's one with a gold-filled case, and full-jeweled. The movement is warranted."

"I'll take it."

He paid the difference, took the watch and went away.

After the lapse of a few days he made his appearance once more.

"Have you got a first-class watch with a solid gold case that you can sell for fifty dollars?" he said.

"Yes. Here it is."

"Well, I'll take it," said Mr. Kloce.

"Here's the other watch and twenty-five dollars. That's the one I really wanted at first, but I hated to pay out all that money at once."

NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT.

A brisk, eager individual called on a capitalist for the purpose of interesting him in a device for discouraging burglars.

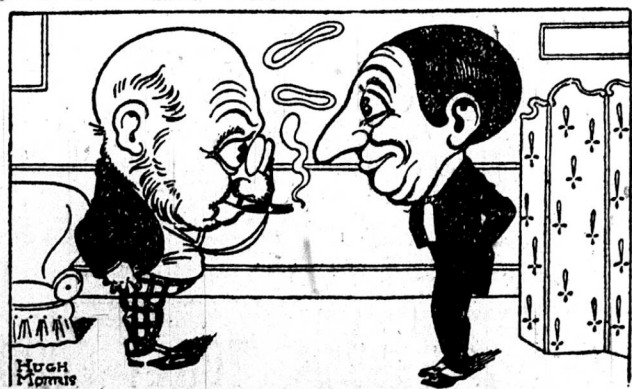
"I want to get the idea patented," he said, "and I haven't any money. I'm willing to go halves with any man that will give me the financial backing. My scheme is this:

"You first make your doors and windows secure, so that they can't be opened at all from the outside—there are plenty of devices for doing that now-a-days. Make all of them tight and fast, except one. Leave that one so that it will open easily. Then run a wire from that window to the head of your bed, where you have an alarm bell.

"The burglar comes along, tries the doors and windows, and when he comes to that one he raises it. The alarm goes off, and the burglar hears it and flees, or it wakes you up, and you are ready for him. In either case it accomplishes your purpose."

"But," said the capitalist, "if you can make all the doors and windows fast except one, why not make that one secure, too, and thus keep the burglar out entirely?"

"I never thought of that!" replied the inventor, rubbing his jaw. He didn't get the money.



HE CALLED HIM DOWN.

Mr. Kousty—So you want to be my son-in-law, eh? Charley—Well, I'm not so particular about that. All I want is to marry your daughter.

Sherlock's Rival

I have read—who hasn't?—the exploits of Sherlock Holmes. I have also been examined by an authority on bumps, who positively declared that Nature had liberally endowed me with those organs whereby man analyzes, compares, deducts. When that information was conveyed to me I did not go off and brag that I and Sherlock had strong points in common. No, I kept the knowledge to myself, brooded over it, and when I packed up my traps and went for my annual to the briny I took it with me and brooded over it there.

One sultry afternoon, with my back against a boulder and my feet a few strides from the sea, I was meditating over this very thing when my attention was attracted by a cobbler which was trawling along shore. I watched it with languid interest, and when it was beached and the net hauled to land I went to have a look at the catch.

In the net were fish and something else, and the something else interested me more than the fish. It was a large stone with a piece of rope attached to it. It had torn and tangled the net considerably, consequently the fishermen were pronouncing benedictions on it. When they had exhausted their vocabulary of abuse I asked what it was—its original use. The answer I got was neither civil nor enlightening; therefore I went away, went back to my boulder.

The fishermen left the stone near the water's edge. After a few unamiable reflections on their rudeness my thoughts returned to it began to play about it. Presently a dog came along, and sniffed at it, and at the same time I remembered that it was in almost the identical spot where a body lay that morning when fetched out of the sea.

I had seen that body brought to land, had noted the look on the face of the man who brought it, had thought at the time that the tragic circumstances accounted for the look. But now, in some occult way, that dog's sniffing at the stone conjured up in my brain gruesome images, which, associating themselves with that look, produced in me a thought that made me shudder. I went to have another look at the stone; I examined it very carefully.

It was an oblong block of grey sandstone, with the appearance of having at some time formed part of a wall. One side was covered with a dark blue stain, and the rope passed round it it was slightly notched to afford the rope a better grip. At its free end the piece of rope was noosed, and embedded in the noose part was a piece of greyish-white substance.

Taking a small magnifying-glass from my pocket I examined this greyish-white substance minutely. "Great Scot!" I exclaimed "this is epidermis—human epidermis—with a portion of the true skin adhering."

I signalled a beach-loader and requested him to convey the stone to my lodgings, impressing upon him that he was to carry it carefully and in no way to interfere with the arrangement of the rope. He looked at the stone, then at me. But, whatever his scruples might be, the prospect of a tip dispelled them.

When the thing arrived at my "digs" my landlady looked depressed; she evidently found it difficult to decide whether I was a lunatic or in liquor. However, on my mentioning that I would compensate her for any extra trouble she cheered up and decided that I was a "golygist." Her recovery was so sudden and complete that she even forgot to tell the beach-loader to wipe his muddy feet. Alone in my room with that gruesome object from the ocean-bed I felt

out of the case, and somebody else get all the credit.

An idea struck me and decided me to keep the police out till the great coup had been made. I remembered that there were many recorded instances of criminals who, being suddenly confronted with some instrument or evidence of their crime, had, in the uncontrollable terror of the moment, betrayed their guilt.

I reflected a little—drew up a plan. I arranged with Mrs. Cummins to have a little "social" in my room that evening, and invited three fellow-lodgers—an insurance man and two grocers' assistants—to be my guests. Then I went down to the quay-side where I knew I could lay hands on a man I wanted.

I found him among the fish barrels—a tall, gaunt figure, with large hands and hair on the back of them. He was a fish-packer.

It being a slack time, I found no difficulty in getting into conversation with him. Assuming the role of an admirer of heroism, I gave him to understand that a few appreciators had clubbed together to make him a little present, and if he would come up to my place in the evening we should be glad to do honor to whom honor was due.

He took the bait splendidly and said he would come.

On my way back I bethought me of a revolver. I had no definite idea as to what I should do with it, but I thought it best to be prepared for emergencies. I selected a natty little affair. The man I bought it of said it would shoot.

I did not doubt his word, but just to test it I went into the back yard and put a porter-bottle on the pump. Mrs. Cummins was at the door-stone at the time, and Mrs. Cummins's cat was snoozing on the wash-house roof. I let drive, and the bottle—well, the bottle remained intact, but Mrs. Cummins's cat woke up suddenly and went away in a hurry.

It was perhaps just as well that Mrs. Cummins did not see the cat's exit, or she might have attributed its prolonged absence to my shooting. As it was, she merely expressed the hope that I had not taken leave of my senses. I assured her I had not, and to effectually remove all doubts on the matter I put up the revolver and postponed shooting.

At somewhere about eight o'clock that evening I was playing host to an insurance man, two grocers' assistants, and one fish-packer. The grocers' assistants smoked a good many of my cigars, and the insurance man did not stint himself in the matter of whiskey. As for the packer, he ate and drank and smoked as if he were doing it for a wager. Mrs. Cummins had a few sips for "sociability's sake."

On a small table in a corner of the room there was a bulky article covered with a cloth. While the packer was exchanging a few words with Mrs. Cummins I leaned towards the others, and, pointing to the table, said: "Gentlemen, prepare yourselves; you are about to participate in an event which will be recorded in the annals of history." The insurance man winked at the whiskey bottle, and said he hadn't the slightest doubt about it. The grocers' assistants said "Hear! hear!"

Then the packer joined us and the curtain went up for the last act. Grasping his hand, I led him to the table and delivered a trim little speech, in which eulogy was blended with moral reflections. At the close I threw aside the wrapping, disclosing the stone.

The effect was almost exactly what I had expected. He stood stock still staring at the stone. His veins stood out, his limbs trembled, his eyes flashed.

"Now for it," I thought. "It's coming; he's going to make a clean breast of it!"

Then it came—not the confession—his fist. It was so sudden, so unexpected, so painful, that I hardly knew whether to get up or remain on the floor.

THEBAW WAS HENPECKED

CRUEL KING OF BURMAH AND HIS WICKED WIFE.

She Caused Everybody to Be Killed of Whom She Was Jealous.

There was little sorrow anywhere when the news came in 1886 that the British had occupied Mandalay and dethroned Thebaw, King of Upper Burmah. The stories of this young man's atrocities had made his name odious throughout the world.

The beginning of his reign signalized, in 1879, by the massacre of his forty brothers and half brothers, and about forty other princes and princesses. It was decided that this procedure was necessary to fix Thebaw firmly upon his throne. The easiest way to prevent these royal persons from making trouble was to kill them; and so a huge trench was dug to receive the eighty victims, and many were tossed in half alive or only stunned by the clubs of the executioners.

The huge grave was covered with earth, which was trampled down by the feet of the executioners, but, after a day or two, the surface began gradually to rise and the King sent all the palace elephants to trample it level again. The country was horrified, but none dared to murmur.

Thebaw, with his favorite wife and their attendants, is to-day a prisoner in the hands of the British in India, where his ample pension enables him to live a fairly contented and comfortable life. He is now judged more leniently than at the time of his downfall, when he was regarded as one of the greatest monsters of history.

He was of weak character, fond of pleasure, given to debauchery, but not naturally very cruel. He was easily influenced by others; and

HIS GREATEST CRIMES.

It is now believed, were committed under the influence of his favorite wife or his confidential advisers. It is certain that he had no intention, at first of murdering the princes. He had begun the erection of a large jail in which to keep them, when he was persuaded by some of his ministers that the politic thing to do was to kill them.

The Indian Government has just printed a history of the reigns of King Mindon and his son Thebaw, from Burmese sources. It is chiefly a record of court intrigue and gossip. It is a literary curiosity. The historians say that during most of his short reign Thebaw was wholly under the influence of his favorite wife. He had been in love with her for some time before he reached the throne.

Supayalat was young and pretty, had a strong mind, was ambitious, extremely jealous, and pitiless in her persecution of those whom she deemed her enemies. She wound her royal spouse around her finger and he was actually afraid of her. She was ably abetted in all her deviltry by her mother, one of the queens of the preceding King.

Even a despotic monarch cannot have everything his own way. The Ministry required Thebaw to marry the elder sister of Supayalat, named Supayaygi, and to make her his Chief Queen. He married the sisters in the presence of the entire court at the time of his coronation, and his brides sat on the throne to the right and left of him.

But the King rarely saw his Chief Queen from that day, and never except in the presence of others. His favorite, the younger sister, saw to that. The elder sister was established in the apartments which had been occupied by Mindon's Chief Queen, while Supayalat made her abode in the King's own rooms and kept a close eye on him. For many months he was never able to go anywhere EXCEPT IN HER COMPANY.

Irrawaddy. In bitterness of spirit, Supayalat watched from the loftiest tower of the palace the arrival of the enemy, the short fight and the entry of the strangers through the gates of Mandalay. The throne had fallen and most of the people of Upper Burmah, only half civilized though they were, were glad of it; and Supayalat trod the path of exile with her ruined husband.

A BIRD'S APPETITE.

How It Compares With That of a Man.

When an old-fashioned hostess urges her guests to eat, after the conventional manner of showing hospitality, and remarks, "Why, you haven't the appetite of a bird!" she really speaks the truth, though she does not intend to.

The average man, if he had a bird's appetite, would devour from thirty to thirty-one pounds of food a day, which would be a tax on the larder of his hostess.

Recent experiments have proved that the average bird manages to eat about one-fifth of his own weight daily with ease, if he can get so much food, and in a wild state, though the bird has to hunt for his daily provender, he is eating a large part of the time during the day, and manages to get his full rations.

The smaller the bird the more voracious seems to be its appetite and its power of absorption.

A German scientist recently kept a canary under observation for a month. The little creature weighed only sixteen grammes, but in the course of the month it managed to eat 512 grammes weight of food—that is, about thirty-two times its own weight. The bird must, therefore, have eaten its own weight in food every day.

An ordinary man with a canary's appetite would consume 150 pounds of food a day.

But the canary is an extreme case. The ordinary bird, in good health, will be satisfied with one-fifth of its weight a day by way of food.

RANGE OF THE ANIMALS

THE DOG AND HORSE MAN'S BEST FRIENDS.

No Other Domestic Animal Have So Extensive a Habitat.

The dog is the most widely distributed of the domestic animals. He lives in the lowly hut of the African savage and is the companion of the Greenland Esquimaux, the most northern inhabitants of the world. He is in fact the inseparable companion of man and is found wherever the human race exists. His habitat is thus extended further north and further south than that of any other domestic animal.

The horse also has a very wide habitat. He lives north of the Arctic circle only in the northern parts of Norway and Sweden; the northern half of North America and the northern third of Asia never see him. The most northern part of his habitat in Asia is around the north shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and in the neighborhood of Yakutsk on the Lena River.

South of this latitude he is found nearly everywhere except in very moist and hot regions, like the Amazon basin and equatorial Africa and the southern part of India. He thrives in the dry heat of the Sahara Desert in many of the oases, but he would be sought for in vain in tropical Africa between the latitude of the Cape Verde Islands and the Tropic of Capricorn.

When explorers pushed northward from the Congo their native servants were greatly surprised on reaching a region near Lake Chad to find the horse in abundance. Their astonishment was unbounded when they

liquor. However, on my mentioning that I would compensate her for any extra trouble she cheered up and decided that I was a "golygist." Her recovery was so sudden and complete that she even forgot to tell the beach-loufer to wipe his middy feet.

Alore in my room with that gruesome object from the o-car-bud I felt that a crisis in my life had arrived. I had no doubt—that the slightest doubt whatever—that by following up the clue in my possession I should unravel a terrible crime. A voice seemed to be saying to me: "This way, please, to the Temple of Fame."

Resolved not to lose so excellent a chance of distilling myself I set to work on the job without delay, making a start with Mrs. Cummins, my landlady. As she was setting the tea-things I drew her into conversation about the bathing fatality, and being a person with encyclopaedic knowledge of other people's affairs she was able to supply me with some important particulars respecting the two men connected with it—their vocations, their relationship to each other, and an important item respecting a young woman, with regard to whom a bit of good-natured rivalry was supposed to have existed between them.

After tea I went out and made further inquiries, and, consequent upon a piece of information received, I hired a boat and went up harbor to examine the fontage of a wharf.

At one time this wharf had been connected with some chemical works, and the stone-work along the front was covered with a blue stain. This stain was I felt with the stain on the store in my possession. An aperture showed where some stones had been removed.

Proceeding in this way, in the course of a few days I collected many particulars, made numerous memoranda, and secured a lot of stationery.

Bringing my mind to bear on this nebulous mass, I said to myself, "It is the function of intellect to evolve order out of chaos, to trace unity in variety, to get at the root of things—here goes!"

A little thing, a little digesting, and the nebulous mass became a perfect whole. In other words, I had conclusive proof that the so-called bathing fatality was a deliberate act of murder, the perpetrator of which was no other than the man who had brought the body to land and had received commendation for bravery.

This is how the thing stood on paper. They were critical for the love of the same woman. One of them, while attempting to treat the matter lightly and maintaining an appearance of friendship, matures a plan to get rid of his rival. In the o-car-bud, not far from shore, he places his ribcage arrangement—a stone with a noosed rope. Having located in some way his exact position, he lures his victim to join him in a battle, and proposes the dive from the boat—for it was from a boat well in sight that they were bathing. In the grey-green depths one clutches at the other, and a grim struggle ensues. But the novice is no match for the feed who grasples with him. With the aid of the sinker he holds him down and, when power of resistance is gone, slips the noose over his foot, subsequently recovering the body and bringing it ashore.

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"Gentlemen," I said, "I am afraid whisky is a breeder of bad jokes; so if you will be so good as to take your carcas off my eye-strain and unload these bones I will, without more foolery, proceed with the real pre-estimation."

My words made some impression. After a brief consultation in an undertone I was untrussed and allowed to get up.

Thereupon producing my purse I took therefrom some gold pie-cies and, smiling benignly—grinly—benignly—handed them to the packer. He thanked me, apologized for failing to appreciate my little joke, and discreetly refrained from any allusion to the revolver.

This harmony was restored and the more serious consequences of my folly evaded. But when I reflect on the worry and out-of-pocket expenses of that miserable business, I—well, I decide to let Sherlock Holmes wear his laurels.—London Tit-Bits.

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Thebaw saw her often, soon took a fancy to her and asked her guardians for her in marriage. They expressed their sense of the honor intended, but said they were afraid Supayalat would take vengeance not only on the girl but on all her relatives.

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But while she thought of him as a devout ascetic for a week Thebaw was in the new palace enjoying his forenoon and holding high revelry. By threatening the Queen's attendants with immediate death if they told her anything about his new marriage, he kept the facts from her until he chose to reveal them himself at the birth of their second child. The Queen said nothing, but bided her time.

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It lives in Morocco, Algeria, along the Nile and among the whites on the east and west coasts; but the vast expanse of the Sahara and of the tropical interior of Africa do not know this animal.

The honey bee lives almost all over the world where flowers supply the nectar it requires, except in the Amazon basin, in most of which the bee is not found. The bee, therefore, is distributed all over our country, though very sparsely in the dry and unpopulated regions of the west. It is wholly absent in the cold and most of the desert parts of the world.

WHAT WE OWE QUAKERS

THEY INTRODUCED RAILWAYS INTO BRITAIN.

And Have Been Leaders in All That Goes to Make the Empire Great.

How many among the tens of thousands of people who travel by rail every day know that they owe the introduction of the "iron horse" to England to a Quaker? Not many, it is to be presumed. Yet it is an incontrovertible fact, nevertheless says Pearson's Weekly.

Stephenson, of course, it was who actually built the first locomotive; and he was no Quaker. But it was Friend Edward Pease, of Darlington, who found the money for the preliminary experiments, and who later on financed the first line—that between Stockton and Darlington—ever built on British soil.

Afterwards Friend Ellis, of Leicester, started the now mighty Midland system. Friend Bradshaw inaugurated a "guide," to tell the public when and where the trains started and their destination. And Friend Edmundson, foreseeing that the cumbersome method of "booking" each individual passenger, continued from coaching days, was bound to be quickly superseded by some more rational and effective system, set to work and devised the railway ticket, and invented the machine for stamping it.

When the Quakers first became a power in the land there was no such thing as total abstinence. Beer—good beer—and plenty of it, was held to be essential to the welfare of the British people. So the Quakers, with their accustomed enterprise and energy, set to work to brew good beer, and plenty of it; and the result was the growth of such world-famous malster firms as the Walkers, the Allens of Ratcliffe, the Hanburys and Buxtons of Spitalfields, and the Barclays and Perkins of Southwark.

Afterwards temperance reform was forced to the front. The society of Friends came to believe that brewing was a morally illegal trade, and they quietly withdrew from the business. They also looked round to find some other beverage that might in time vie in popularity with beer, and supplant it.

They found it, or thought they had found it, in cocoa; and Friend Cadbury of Birmingham, Friend Fry of Bristol, and Friend Rowntree of York, founded the cocoa factories that still bear their names, and are conducted by their descendants.

Friend Bryant stuck a bit of phosphorus on the end of a sliver of wood and showed it to Friend May. The great match-making firm of Bryant and May was the result. Friend Reckitt invented a blue for imparting a good color to white clothes after they had been washed, and laid the foundations of a colossal fortune.

Friend Huntley thought that an improvement might be made in the little round home-made cakes the Quaker housewives were wont to bake and that there were elements of a commercial success to the idea. Friend Palmer thought so too. And between them they started at Reading a tiny bake house, that blossomed out in time into the vast business of Huntley and Palmer.

When the question of bringing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria, and setting it up in London, was first mooted, the objection was raised that no engineer could be found bold enough to tackle the task of lifting the mighty monolith. Friend Tange undertook the job, and successfully; and afterwards Friend Dixie poised it on its pedestal by the banks of the Thames.

It was Friend Elizabeth Fry who started prison reform in England, visiting, fearless and alone, the frightful "women's ward" of Newgate, though warned beforehand that its savage inmates would likely tear her limb from limb.

Many of this noble women's imme-

pretty well every good man in England, and was many times killed in an act of being mob murdered. And his disciples fare even worse. During the twenty-five years of Charles the Second's reign alone, 18,562 of them were imprisoned for conscience' sake, 198 were transported as slaves beyond the seas, and 838 died in prison, or of wounds received in violent assaults on their persons.

The sufferings of individuals were frightful. Even women were not exempt. Mary Clark, the wife of a respectable London tradesman, was publicly flogged, and that in the most savage manner conceivable. Mary Fisher underwent many grievous scourgings and indignities. Mary Dyer was hanged. These were the "Three Marys of Quakerdom." But they are types only. There were hundreds, nay thousands of others—martyrs every one of them.

HER WEIGHT IN SILVER

SOME BRIDES' QUANT MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

Father of a 400 lb. Daughter Gave a Dowry of \$5 for Pound She Weighed.

Among novel marriage portions that with which Herr Dichtschek, a native of Koniggratz, dowered his daughter must find place. Her weight in silver was the promised dowry, so on the wedding morn, before proceeding to church, she was weighed in the drawing room before the assembled guests. The scales registered 62 kilograms, or somewhat less than 140 lbs.—a weight which brought the lucky bride a sack of 13,500 silver coins.

Similar instances of a bride's dowry being in direct ratio to her corporeal avoirdupois are on record. Some months back a citizen of Huntington, Connecticut, who possessed a daughter of the abnormal weight of 400lb., agreed to bestow upon her a portion of \$5 for every pound she weighed. This offer brought forward a bold suitor in the person of a Mr. Harang, who gallantly led his weighty and well-dowered bride to the altar. In Peru, too, the bride's dowry consists of her own weight, not in gold or in silver, but in sugar.

Weight, too, influenced Mr. Batt, a prosperous Brighton tradesman in the days of the Regency when he informed his daughter that, as he admired big men, her dowry should be graduated by the excess of her husband's bodily weight above her own—this excess to be calculated in gold. The day previous to the wedding the parties went to scale, and that the husband was a man after his father-in-law's heart can be ascertained from the fact that, although his bride weighed nearly 168 lbs. he received with her

OVER 4,000 GUINEAS.

An old Lancashire paper gives an amusing account of a small farmer who agreed to give his daughter for a marriage portion as many guineas as she could walk miles in a day. The feat came off in the neighborhood of Manchester, and the sturdy lass tramped over seventy miles. When, however, the time for settlement arrived it was discovered that the father was not worth as many shillings as he should have paid guineas; whereupon a description was opened by the neighboring gentry, who admired the girl's pluck, and an amount was collected that amply compensated her for her exertion.

A wealthy London solicitor, whose daughter had received an expensive education, promised, on her becoming engaged, to give her fifty times the amount she could earn in a year by her own exertions. Although she found that her expensively acquired accomplishments were more or less a drag in the market, she managed, by giving music and drawing lessons, to earn sufficient to entitle her to

MAKE MEALTIMES MERRY.

Should Be Cheerful and Agreeable to the Children.

Has it ever been your lot to sit at a table with a group of young folks who ate the meal in silence, or, with a few constrained words, looked askance at the head of the family before venturing on any remark? Many will have seen such a sight on more than one occasion.

Doctors have told us over and over again of the beneficial results from a meal eaten with a contented frame of mind and with cheerful surroundings; but, sad to say, there are many households where each meal is a constant scene of bickering, nagging, and fault-finding.

This is not only the case where there are young children, who require a reprimand occasionally for carelessness, but also frequently in those homes where the girls and boys are well into their teens. Wrong is that parent—either father or mother—who chooses the hour when all are assembled round the table to mention some half-forgotten grievance, or to find some fault.

If any trivial thing has been done wrong, or any duty omitted, wait until dinner or tea is over before you scold, blame, or reprimand. More indigestion, nervousness, and other derangements are caused by the too common fault of uncomfortable meal-times than many people would suppose; and it is our positive duty, which we should all try to remember, to make those hours of the day cheerful and agreeable to the children, and to set them an example which you would be the first to notice and approve in others.

TOLD BY THE FINGER-TIPS.

They Are Said to Be An Index to a Woman's Character.

Extreme delicacy of the lines of the finger-tips—not weakness, but threadlike cushions, especially of the third fingers—denote an artistic talent. When studying finger-tips—or phalangiology, as it is called—the length of the tips above the ball of the finger must be noted. Unusual length shows that a woman covets power, and she usually gets it.

Very cheerful is the woman with the tip of her first finger showing lines extending from one side to the other, absolutely unbroken, except by the cushion. The pointed or tapering first finger usually indicates one who is quick to grasp an idea, and receptive of new impressions.

The second finger, with fine lines, shows one decidedly optimistic. If very pointed, frivolous and fond of gossip.

The fourth finger, if ringed with lines near the tip, and quite pointed, indicates one quick at repartee, witty and diplomatic. If the finger is smooth, or not lined with marks, or if it is square-tipped and rather heavy, the possessor is fond of praise nor is flattery unwelcome.

That woman loves luxury and is most extravagant whose thumbs show straight markings.

With a long and narrow palm, a skin of milk and satin and blue veins a refined nature is shown, but no deep affections. Warm affections and deep feelings are indicated when the "mount" at the base of the thumb is pronounced. If the mount is quite flat, coldness and selfishness are shown.

ALWAYS BE READY.

A very important thing in all education is to make our nervous system our ally instead of our enemy. It is to capitalise our acquisitions and live at ease upon the interest of the fund. For this we must make automatic and habitual, as early as possible, as many useful actions as we can, and guard against growing into ways that are likely to be disadvantageous to us, as we should guard against the plague. The more of the details of our daily life we can hand over to the effortless custody of

INHUMANITY OF A MOTHER

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF TWO CHILDREN.

Were Beaten, Bruised and Cut With Knives—Indescribable Brutality.

At the Devon Quarter Sessions, at Exeter, England, before Lord Coleridge and other justices, Frances Mary Day, of Woodda Cottage, Northam, near Bideford, was indicted for assaulting, neglecting, ill-treating, and exposing her two children, Joan, 13, and Phyllis, 10, in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering and injury to health. The prisoner was a well-dressed woman.

Mr. Randolph, who prosecuted, said that the accused had five children, whose ages ranged from 18 months to 13 years. Joan was the eldest. Mrs. Day had resided at Woodda Cottage for the past three years; previously she lived in London. A servant was seldom kept, and the washing and housework were done by the children.

BIRTHDAY TREAT.

Counsel then narrated events which had taken place since March, 1902. Joan's birthday fell in this month. On that day, for some reason, the mother gave the child seventy strokes with a carpet beater on the back of the hands. The result was that the girl's hands swelled to twice their normal size, and accused told her to bathe them in hot water to reduce the swelling, and tie them in rags soaked in embrocation. This left them black and blue next morning.

IN A CUPBOARD.

In the house was a cupboard beneath the stairs, 5 feet 5 inches high in the highest part, and a common punishment resorted to for Joan was to shut her up for a long time both by night and day—sometimes with only a skirt on, and at others with no clothing at all. On Christmas eve last year Joan was put into the cupboard during the afternoon, and, with the exception that she was let out for a time to go to Northam with a lady, she was kept there until the Christmas afternoon—a period of about eighteen hours. When let out she was given bread and milk.

There came to stay at a cottage close by a Mr. Morgan, who was then an undergraduate at Cambridge, and was now studying at Wells Theological College. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Day and the children. At that time Joan's hair was long, and Mr. Morgan remarked what nice hair she had. He returned to Cambridge about January 11 or 12, and that night Mrs. Day cut off the whole of the child's hair.

NAKED IN THE GARDEN.

The night was cold and frosty, and both Joan and Phyllis were put by their mother against the wall at the bottom of the garden, she being able to overlook them from the bedroom window. After five minutes Phyllis was allowed to go in, but the mother called out to Joan that she was to stop there, or she would throw a bucket of water over her.

The child was kept in the garden until four o'clock in the morning, when, seeing the light in her mother's bedroom go out, she went to a loft in the stable, where she spent the remainder of the night. She had nothing whatever on. This punishment was repeated on another occasion in February. In July, 1903, Mr. Morgan returned from Cambridge. It was undoubtedly due to his good offices that they were able to present the case to a jury.

SCENE IN A LOFT.

Shortly before his return the mother took the child Joan, who at the time was only wearing a garment of underclothing, to the loft over the stable and tied her to a beam. Her arms were secured behind her with a piece of rag, and her ankles were also tied with rag.

fully, and afterwards Friend Dixie poised it on its pedestal by the banks of the Thames.

It was Friend Elizabeth Fry who started prison reform in England, visiting, fearless and alone, the frightful "women's ward" of Newgate, though warned beforehand that its savage inmates would likely tear her limb from limb.

Many of this noble woman's immediate descendants are occupying important positions in Britain to-day, amongst them being Sir Theodore Fry, the well-known politician, and head of the great iron manufacturing firm of Theodore Fry and Co., Limited; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, the famous ex-judge of the Appeal Court; and Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P. for the Northern Division of Bristol.

Britain's banking system was the wonder and envy of the world a century ago, and that it was so was due almost entirely to the Quakers. Overend, Gurney, and Co. was a Quaker firm. So is Barclay, Bevan and Co., the founder of the firm being a direct descendant of that Robert Barclay, the "Laird of Ury," immortalized by Whittier, the "Quaker Poet."

British farmers never had an enduring ploughshare until Friend Ransome, of Ipswich, made them one of "chilled" iron, thereby laying the foundation-stone of yet another great Quaker business. Friend Abraham first found out the secret of casting in iron from the Dutch, and the huge foundries at Coalbrookdale, famous through three generations, were the result.

True porcelain, as the word is now understood, was not made in England until about the middle of the century before last, when Friend Cookworthy discovered the china clay deposits of Cornwall. Friend Hoyle's calicoes are still unsurpassed on the British markets. So are Friend Christy's hats.

To Friend John Dalton science is indebted for the law of atomic proportions. Friend Thomas Young, who trudged to London as a lad all the way from his west-country home, clad in the plainest of Quaker attire, developed later on into the famous philosopher, whose theory of light revolutionized astronomical teaching.

Friend Lister became a doctor, and was horrified at the deaths in hospitals after operations, so set to work to find a remedy. The result was that greatest discovery of the age—antiseptic surgery; and plain "Friend Lister" became first "Sir Joseph Lister," and afterwards "Lord Lister."

John Bright left the world better than he found it, both morally and so-fallally. So, too, did Dr. Birkbeck, the inventor of mechanics, institutes; Neal Dow, the temperance reformer; and William Edward Forster, of Education Acts' fame. All these were of Quaker stock.

The Italian Marquis of Mortida, the famous botanist, was once plain Thomas Haubury, Quaker and chemist, and was one of the founders of the well-known firm of Allen and Hanbury.

Sir Robert Fowler, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, came of Quaker ancestry. So, too, did Sir Walter Scott; Lord Macaulay, whose mother was a member of the sect; Sir Henry Rawlinson, the decipherer of the Egyptian cuneiform inscriptions; Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of Atlantic steam navigation; Lord Lyndhurst, the great lawyer; Bolton, who brought the steam engine of Watt into general use; Dr. Tregelles, the Biblical scholar; Abraham Lincoln, America's martyred President; Dr. Birch, tutor to our King Edward VII.; and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the indomitable and fearless champion of the slave.

But, after all, our material debt to the Quakers, immense though it is, is insignificant when compared with our moral one. They were the first "passive resisters"; and through and by passive resistance—real passive resistance—they won for us, in great part, the civil and religious liberty we now enjoy. Not without much suffering, though. George Fox, the founder of the sect, saw the inside of

A wealthy London solicitor, whose daughter had received an expensive education, promised, on her becoming engaged, to give her fifty times the amount she could earn in a year by her own exertions. Although she found that her expensively acquired accomplishments were more, or less a drug in the market, she managed, by giving music and drawing lessons, to earn sufficient to entice her to receive on her marriage a handsome sum of over \$25,000.

Another father, who had but small faith in his prospective son-in-law's industry, agreed to give his daughter on her marriage an amount corresponding to that which the bridegroom should make in the course of twelve months. He had, however, counted without his host; for the young man, chancing to obtain some good Stock Exchange information, tabled a sum that the other could only cover on his girl's lover agreeing to

ADVANCE THE DEFECT.

On receiving a very handsome tip from a customer a waiter at a West-end restaurant begged to thank the giver in his daughter's name, and, upon being asked for an explanation, said that he had agreed to bestow upon her as a wedding present an amount equivalent to the tips he should receive in a year. On the gentleman subsequently making inquiries he was told by the waiter that his daughter's dot had worked out at over \$900.

Very original was the idea of a Sussex hair-dresser who, on his daughter becoming engaged to his assistant, determined to regulate her dowry by her lover's ability. A certain sum was accordingly set aside from which a fine was deducted every time the fiance chanced to get a customer when wielding the razor. This had the effect of putting him upon his mettle, and his reputation as an easy shaver soon so increased the shop's clientele that, on his daughter's marriage, Figaro's extra takings more than compensated for the money he was called upon to disburse.—London Tit-Bits.

WOULD THE SUPPLIES HOLD OUT?

A lady was recently reading to her young son the story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died, after which he set himself diligently to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother.

When she had finished the story she said: "Now, Tommy, if you were to die, wouldn't you work to keep mamma?"

"Why, no," said the little chap, not relishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good house to live in?"

"Oh, yes, my dear," said the mother; "but we can't eat the house, you know."

"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young hopeful.

"Certainly, dear," replied the mother; "but they would not last long, and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the young incorrigible after thinking a moment, "wouldn't there be enough to last until you got another husband?"

A WALKING FISH.

Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two years in scientific investigation in the Malay Peninsula, recently exhibited to the Zoological Section of the British Association a specimen of a fish known as the "mud hopper," which by means of strong fins under its body, is able to move about on land for distances of at least twenty yards from its watery nests to the swamps.

CURIOUS CUBAN CUSTOMS.

In Cuba a young married woman never walks out alone, and she dances only with her husband, or with some near relative, while her husband dances with his wife or not at all.

to capitalise our acquisitions and live at ease upon the interest of the fund. For this we must make automatic and habitual, as early as possible, as many useful actions as we can, and guard against growing into ways that are likely to be disadvantageous to us, as we should guard against the plague. The more of the details of our daily life we can hand over to the effortless custody of automatism the more of our higher powers of mind will be set free for their own proper work. There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the doing of every action, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every piece of work, are subjects of express volitional deliberation. Fully half the time of such a man goes to the deciding or regretting of matters which ought to be so ingrained in him as practically not to exist for his consciousness at all.

TEN FEET MEN ARE COMING.

The idea which has obtained now for many years is that the stature of the human race is growing smaller every year, but it seems that the age of the race of giants is about to be ushered in again. Henceforth there will be no pigmies, for a wonderful food-substance has just been discovered that makes men and animals grow quickly to a great size. The new food is lecithin. Its qualities have just been demonstrated by a series of experiments by Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, an eminent professor of neurology. Dr. Hatai experimented with white rats, and by feeding them with lecithin made them grow sixty per cent faster than they grow ordinarily. This was under conditions of atmosphere and general surroundings that were unfavorable. The scientific men say that lecithin will have a similar effect on human beings. Lecithin is an organic phosphorus-containing body found in eggs, brain-matter, and the white corpuscles of the blood. The professors' experiments show that the growth induced by lecithin is normal and healthy. It stimulates all the body exactly alike, thus acting unlike other stimulants.

SODA SODS.

A tear from the eye of a white person is composed of water, salt, soda, phosphate of soda, and mucus. From the eye of an African the elements composing the tear are found to be the same as in that of a white, with the single exception of the phosphate of soda, and with the addition of a slight trace of ammonia. The Eskimos and the Finns seldom shed tears, but when they do chemists say they are exceedingly salty. It is interesting to know that the chemical elements in the Caucasian tear arrange themselves into particles that look like fish bones under a microscope, those from a negro's tear form a rude cross, while the same process of evaporation leaves the chemicals in an Eskimo's tear in the shape of a bow.

TIME SPENT ON KISSING.

An expert mathematician has figured it out that if two lovers spent four hours together and the lover takes or receives 200 kisses (low calculation) and each kiss takes ten seconds, in five years' time the lovers would have had 365,000 kisses, and their lips would have been united for the space of forty-six days and six hours. These figures are appalling, and the only way for the lovers to escape such a thing is to marry. This often puts a stop to the kissing.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS PLANT.

A French explorer, M. Dathan de Saint Cyr, who has just returned from a mission to Haiti, claims to have discovered a plant in that island that possesses marvellous curative properties, especially in cases of tuberculosis. Tests are to be made in France.

offices that they were able to present the case to a jury.

SCENE IN A LOFT.

Shortly before his return the mother took the child Joan, who at the time was only wearing a garment of underclothing, to the loft over the stable and tied her to a beam. Her arms were secured behind her with a piece of rag, and her ankles were also tied with rag. Defendant then took a skipping-rope and tied the girl tightly by the arms above the elbows. The child screamed during this operation, whereupon defendant stuffed some old rag into her mouth, making her lips bleed and swell. She accompanied the blows with the remark, "That will teach you." From twelve o'clock to seven the child was left in the loft tied in this way. The rope galled her arms, and she fainted. On being released she was sent to bathe, but as her arms ached the child took rather long, and after being given some bread and milk she was sent back to the loft again, and kept there all night.

EXAMINED BY DOCTOR.

On August 4, and again on September 5, the child was examined by Dr. Valentine, who found on her arms brown circular marks. The injuries must have been severe to have left marks for such a long period. On a Sunday in July the child's hands were dirty, and the defendant took the third finger of the right hand and bit it, and when subsequently examined by the doctor lacerated scars were still visible.

On Saturday, July 11, the child was kept washing until eleven o'clock at night, and then a bucket of water was thrown over her by her sister. Her clothes were still wet the next morning when she put them on. Her mother found out that she spoke to Mr. Morgan, and she flew into a violent temper, seized her by the hair, and swung her until the child became almost unconscious.

RAN AWAY.

After this the girl ran away to a neighboring farm, and was seen in the afternoon by a Mr. Appleby, who gave her food. Mr. Morgan remonstrated with the mother, who told him that the child was hardly ever punished. On August 1 Inspector Manning, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attended with Dr. Valentine at Mrs. Day's house and examined the child, and on the 12th of that month she was removed to Mr. Manning's house, where she remained pending the police proceedings. Before she was taken away her mother said to her, upstairs, "Speak up for me, my dear, because I am your mother. Kiss me good-bye, and say 'good-bye' to me when you go, and that you will soon be back."

The children, Joan and Phyllis, in the main corroborated these statements, whilst several doctors gave evidence as to the injuries of the children.

For the defence Mrs. Day gave a categorical denial to any act of cruelty, and witnesses were called who spoke of the affectionate behaviour of Mrs. Day towards her children.

The jury, after a private consultation lasting for nearly an hour, found defendant guilty, with a commendation to mercy.

The court sentenced her to six months' hard labor.

ELECTRIC WHIPS.

A new electrical device is recorded but this time it applies to animal only. It is a substitute for whip and spur. It is intended as a cure for obstinacy in horses. At a Conneticut race meeting the other day it was fixed on a sulky, in which there was also a sulky horse. The battery current was conveyed by wires to the shafts, and when the steed gave out that he did not propose to travel further the driver switched on the current and gave him a shock. Then he altered his mind and went on and won.

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only one bottle completely cured me."

Mrs. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
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A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

LIBERAL RALLY.

A meeting of the Liberals of Lennox and Addington was held in the town hall, Napanee, on Saturday last. There was a good attendance. The first business was to organize for the new riding, and the following officers were

Miller; Katadar, M. Lessard; Sheffield George Wood; Camden, Mr. Dunn; Newburgh, C. H. Finkle; Richmond, T. C. Anderson; North Fredericksburgh, N. B. Miller; South Fredericksburgh, Edward Wright; Adolphus town, T. C. Fraser; Amherst Island, Alex. McKee.

Nominations for Candidate were then in order. The following were nominated: Frank Wartman, Dr. Vrooman, Alfred Martin, M. S. Madole, B. E. Aylsworth, Dr. Northmore, Hiram Keech. All these gentlemen declined; but the sense of the meeting was that Dr. Vrooman should be the candidate but the Doctor would not consent at the meeting. The matter was therefore left over for two weeks. In the event of Dr. Vrooman still declining the nomination, a committee was appointed to submit names of candidates at the adjourned meeting. Committee: M. S. Madole, C. H. Finkle, Hiram Keech, Alfred Martin, W. S. Herrington, Thomas Symington, chairman.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF

The Tories are once more asking the farmer to believe that higher duties on his products would augment the price while higher duties on factory goods would create manufacturing centres which would furnish a home market for all he could raise and thus do away with exporting to England and the United States.

A short answer to these venerable sophistries may be given thus:—

1. If higher duties on farm products would increase their selling price why did the Tories from 1879 to 1896 allow the price of wheat, cattle, cheese, butter, etc., to drop? And how does it come that they are complaining today that American farm products, protected by enormously high duties, are so cheap that they are "swamping" the Canadian farmer in Canada despite our tariff?

2. If heavy duties in the interest of the manufacturer create a home market for the farmer, how was it that our exports of farm products were so much greater in 1896 than in 1879, when the N. P. was established?

The Canadian farmer is a tolerably intelligent man and has learnt by this time that the only way a Government could increase the selling price of his wares is by giving him a bounty, which he himself would have to pay.

AMAZING GROWTH OF TRADE.

The old Tory theory that the Grits could not rule the country with advantage, has gone to keep company with the Ptolemaic theory that the sun moved round the earth. The Trade and Navigation returns are worth pondering over by every one interested in the progress of Canada. Here are some of the instructive facts they furnish:—

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE.

1878.....	\$ 172,000,000
1896.....	239,000,000
Increase in 18 years.....	\$ 67,000,000
1896.....	\$ 239,000,000
1903.....	467,000,000
Increase in 7 years.....	\$ 228,000,000

It is safe to say that, when they are enlarging on the increased expenditure, Tory speakers will keep out of sight this wonderful exhibit of results. They will not tell the whole truth. Here is another remarkable table:—

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE

1878.....	\$ 68,000,000
1896.....	110,000,000

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PIERCE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe Senna -
Rhubarb Sulfate -
Aster Seed -
Apperment -
Bitter Carminative Sulfate -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Vinegar of Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

HONOR ROLL FOR NOVEMBER.

ENTRANCE — Pearl Spencer, Clara Bowen, Lillian Madden, Willie Perry, Wilfrid Wilson, Kathleen Wagar, Harry Boyle, Edna Frizzell, Josie Loucks, Alice Preston, Willie Tobey, Grace Graham, Ross Dafeo, Willie Buchanan, Willie McLachlan.

Jr. IV — I. Merrin, A. Storms, V. McLaughlin, J. Gibson, A. Milligan, H. Leonard, N. Sobey, N. Gibson, R. Chadwick, C. Moore, J. Murphy, O. Madden, A. Kimmerly, H. Lawson, V. Vanalstine, S. Anderson.

Sr. III — Agnes Monaghan, Aubrey Cowan, Lambert Graham, Nellie Johnston, Willie Stark, Lulu Sheppard, Lucy Scott, Clarence Wilson, Marguerite Craig, Norma Davis, Albert Walker, Ruby Conger, Florence Card, Frank Mills, Roy Root, Edith Morden, Cassio Hearn, Gerald Anderson.

Jr. III — A. Brown, H. Wilson, L. Hill D. Vanalstine, M. Gibson, F. Blair, G. Miller, E. Davis, L. Loucks, I. Baker, E. Edwards, R. Moore, H. Hardy, J. Baker, A. Wheeler, Darlo Gibson, H. Gordon, I. Mack, G. Oliver, N. Kelly, L. Van Valkenburg, E. Gleeson.

Sr. II — H. Burrows, T. Evans, P. Vrooman, E. Woodcock, D. Emery, J. Briggs.

Jr. II — Jack Soby, Myrtle Baker, Ross Wilson, Alma Reid, Robert Johnston, Annie Moore, Stanley Lindsay, Stanley Kingsbury, Calvin Herrington.

Sr. Pt. II — Gertrude Clarke, Kathleen Hunter, Kathleen Greer, Edith Vanluven, Hattie Frizzell, Jim Bartlett, Harold Cronk.

Jr. Pt. II — Aileen Anderson, Nottie Van Dusen, Leah Van Alstine, Eva Fralick, Reggie Herring, Clarence Mack, Seldon Herrington, Donald Vanalstine.

Sc. Pt. I — Muriel Chalmers, Mira McKay, Dosta Gibson, Marjorie Burrows, Winnie Briggs, Gordon Davis, Harvey Belcher.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III — Leslie Lawson, Essie Conner.

Three doctors said my little girl could not be cured. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved her life. — E. R. McBride, Mgr. Haines' Shoe Store, Napanee. 250 per package, prepaid to any address, Douglas & Co, Napanee, Ont.

Cream That Will Keep.

I will give our method of making a fancy cream, which will keep for weeks without souring, in a very few words, as the whole secret of our success lies in absolute purity and cleanliness in everything, from beginning to end. It requires much more care to produce clean milk than any other food product, and were the consumers aware of the impurities in the larger part of the dairy products on the market, there would be a small sale for the same. The consumer is much to blame for this condition of things. If the people would demand a better article, and will be willing to pay for the extra cost, there are many dairymen who would be willing to take the pains required to furnish clean milk and cream.

Our first aim is to keep the stables and cows as clean as possible. The cows are brushed and the udders washed before milking. No hay is fed at this time, as the dust in falling will carry into the milk the germs which are found floating in all cow-stables. The bacteria thus introduced will give to the milk the same disagreeable flavor as the filth from the cow. To keep the dust and dirt from the milk we use a pail covered with two thicknesses of cheesecloth, between the folds of which is placed a layer of absorbent cotton. In this way the milk comes to the dairy house, nearly free from all impurities. The greatest care is taken to have every utensil in the

LIBERAL RALLY.

A meeting of the Liberals of Lennox and Addington was held in the town hall, Napanee, on Saturday last. There was a good attendance. The first business was to organize for the new riding, and the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. J. P. Vrooman, Napanee.

1st Vice President—Hiram Keech, Tamworth.

2nd Vice President—Dr. Northmore, Bath.

Secretary—W. S. Herrington, Napanee.

Assistant Secretary—A. Martin, Moscow.

Assistant Secretary—F. F. Miller, Napanee.

A discussion followed as to the best method of organizing the different municipalities. It was on motion decided that there be elected a director for each municipality, said director to call a meeting of the Liberals in his township or village, and that there then be appointed a chairman and secretary for each polling place. The following were elected directors:

Denbigh, Paul Stein; Ernestown, R.

It is safe to say that, when they are enlarging on the increased expenditure, Tory speakers will keep out of sight this wonderful exhibit of results. They will not tell the whole truth. Here is another remarkable table:—

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE

1878.....\$ 68,000,000
1896.....110,000,000

Increase in 18 years.....\$ 42,000,000
1896.....\$ 110,000,000
1903.....214,000,000

Increase in 7 years....\$ 104,000,000

We can tell the marvellous tale of prosperity under Liberals in another way:—The following table shows the aggregate exports for the seven years 1890-96 and the seven years 1897-1903:

	Tory Seven.	Lib. Seven.
Minerals....	\$ 43,000,000	\$170,000,000
Fisheries....	69,000,000	79,000,000
Forest.....	177,000,000	214,000,000
Farm.....	331,000,000	579,000,000
Manufactures	52,000,000	101,000,000
Total.....	\$672,000,000	\$1,143,000,000

It will be observed that not only have the exports of all the natural industries grown amazingly, but those of the manufacturing industries have actually doubled. So that if they have any gratitude in their make-up, even the Red Parlor gentry should thank heaven for tariff reduction and Liberal rule.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscoll's tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto World.

There is a movement for wider streets in Hamilton. Why not try prohibition?

Toronto Star.

A Hamilton man sought to terrify his best girl by pointing a bicycle pump at her. She said he gave her that tyrod feeling.

Toronto Star.

The Mail is expected to throw a few more fits when it learns there is a scheme on to arm the Canadian militia with the Ross rifle.

Stratford Beacon.

Bob Birmingham's threshing machine is at work in North Renfrew. The Tories are hoping that the grease necessary to its successful operation will hold out, hence their confidence in the result.

Belleville Ontario.

That discovery of a fund of \$29,000 subscribed to the Gameyites for election purposes is all right. Gameyites wouldn't use it for naughty purposes. The money was used to supply the deserving poor with buns and angel cake.

Pembroke Advocate.

The Whitney faction is curious to know whether any new tricks will be tried at the bye-election. They ought to know. They are the originators of all that is slick and curious in election expedients. Is Mr. Freeborn again at large?

Kingston Whig.

The Montreal Gazette fuds in a political utterance of Mr. Gladstone, in 1860, the evidence that he was a protectionist. The Gazette is a great discoverer. He may be expected shortly to perform the hitherto impossible feat of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

Hattie Frizzell, Jim Bartlett, Harold Cronk.

Jr. Pt. II—Aileen Anderson, Nettie Van Dusen, Leah Van Alstine, Eva Fralick, Reggie Herring, Clarence Mack, Seldon Merrington, Donald Vanalstine.

Sr. Pt. I—Muriel Chalmers, Mira McKay, Della Gibson, Marjorie Burrows, Winnie Briggs, Gordon Davis, Harvey Belcher.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III—Leslie Lawson, Bessie Conger, Marion Paul, Nettie Kelly, Willie Meng, Grace Ward, Grace Dryden, Mabel Hurst, Maggie McMillan.

Sr. II—Edna Laidley, Carrie Cowan, Francis Wagar, Beverly Simpson, Ross Van Alstine, Mildren Baughan, Mabel Loucks, Ernest Wagar.

Jr. II—Sadie Conger, Eddie Vine, Anthony Moore, Arthur Bland, Lucy Clancy, Pearl Pendell, Jack Kinkley, Earl Loucks, Laura Vine, Bogert Wilson, Willie Trumppour, Tennyson Pringle, Louie Meng.

Grade I—Irene Shibley, Maggie Smith, Carrie Perry, Helen Bruton, Jessie Loucke, Vincent Kenny, Edith Dibbs, Minnie Laird, Leo McCabe, Ella McMillan, Laura Van Alstine, Orra Knight, Dorothy Smith, Ross Miles, Harold Smith, Ross Dufee, Gordon Rockwell, Merta Mills, Willie Duncan, Rees Huffman, Fred Denison.

Freight trains on the Canadian Pacific collided between Methven and Nesbitt, Man., while going full speed. A lot of rolling stock was destroyed, but nobody was hurt.

Warrior Woes—Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth as "fit" as man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "invalided home" because of the vulture of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours.—98

are found floating in all cow-stables. The bacteria thus introduced will give to the milk the same disagreeable flavor as the filth from the cow. To keep the dust and dirt from the milk we use a pail covered with two thicknesses of cheesecloth, between the folds of which is placed a layer of absorbent cotton. In this way the milk comes to the dairy house nearly free from all impurities. The greatest care is taken to have every utensil in the dairy thoroughly cleansed and scalded every time it is used. No half-way work will answer here. No sour germ can lurk in the can or strainer without affecting the cream. In fact, no odor or germ must be allowed in or around the dairy house.

After separating, the cream is cooled quickly and kept in a tank of ice water until bottled for shipment. You will see from my description of our methods that it is simply keeping the milk absolutely clean, and cooling as soon as possible after milking, that give our cream its fine flavor and keeping qualities. Choice cream and butter cannot be made from filthy milk, and our dairy inspector will have filled an important part of his mission, and rendered to the public a most commendable service when he shall have awakened the dairy farmer to the importance of producing a pure, clean milk.—C. S. Pope, Manchester, Me., in American Cultivator.

Fred McQuigge was acquitted at Rockville of the charge of malicious damage at the Union Hat Works.

Mr. T. B. McNaughton, Manager of the Merchants Bank at Tilbury, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS

—a system cleanser and tonic that gives health, energy, force.

Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets give good digestion—the first step to human strength. They help Nature to sweep impurities from the blood, thoroughly cleanse and tone the stomach and wake the liver and kidneys to normal activity.



When the digestion is perfect, the blood pure—when every organ is doing its duty—you have energy and ambition—life is worth living.

Why not try?

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Napanee.

MADILL BROS.

Napanee.

ONLY ELEVEN DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Think of it. Week after next will be Christmas, and only eleven days after to-day to do your holiday buying. Can you afford to delay longer. Why not commence at once and select your Christmas gifts before the best things are picked over? If undecided what to buy a visit to this store will help you.

Ladies' Christmas Gloves.

Ladies' fine Real French Kid Gloves, made from real kid skins, such as are usually sold for \$1.00. Two pearl domes, over sewn fingers, shades Tans, Greys, Modes and Dark Brown. Special Saturday, per pair 75c

Ladies' Christmas Collars.

Five dozen Ladies' Taffetta Silk Collars in colors of White, Pink, Blue, Mauve, Cream, Red, Light Green, Grey, Black, Reseda, and Black and White. Some are trimmed with cording, some with lace, some with steel buttons and some with fagoting, all perfectly new goods. While they last, Saturday morning, for 25c

Big Reductions in Ladies' Coats.

Of course the assortment is broken—can't help but be so after selling so many—but your size will be here in some lines as we have about 35 left.

Ladies' \$5.00 Coats for	\$4.00	Ladies' \$10.00 Coats for	\$8.00
Ladies' 6.00 Coats for	4.50	Ladies' 15.00 Coats for	11.00
Ladies' 7.00 Coats for	5.50	Ladies' 17.00 Coats for	12.00
Ladies' 9.00 Coats for	7.50	Ladies' 18.00 Coats for	13.00
Ladies' \$22.00 Coats for		\$16.00.	

Flannelette Blankets.

Two more cases of Flannelette Blankets just the same as we had before, soft fleecy nap, pink or blue borders, large double bed size, white or grey, per pair, 75c and \$1.00

Why Not Give a Nice Carpet for Christmas.

Now is your opportunity. To help you give a useful Christmas gift this year we are reducing part of our Carpet Stock. Don't mistake us though. It isn't all for your benefit, we want the space for our coming spring stock.

1800 yards of Tapestrys, Brussels, Velvets, Wiltons, and Axminsters to be cleared.

30c Tapestrys for	20c	50c Tapestrys for	35c	\$1.00 Brussels for	75c	\$1.25 Wiltons for	\$1.00
40c Tapestrys for	25c	60c Tapestrys for	40c	1.25 Brussels for	90c	1.25 Wiltons with border	1.10
45c Tapestrys for	30c	75c Tapestrys for	50c	1.25 Velvet for	90c	2.00 Ax-Minster for	1.50

Lace Curtains Reduced.

25 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, close even mesh, in designs suitable for drawing room, dining room, or bed-room. These curtains were sold regularly for \$1.50. Saturday, while they last for per pair \$1.15

SALE OF LADIES' HOUSE JACKETS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17th, 10 O'CLOCK.

We can sell you on Thursday Morning at 10 o'clock, a House Jacket, ready-to-wear cheaper than you can make it without counting your time or trouble.

5 dozen Ladies' House Jackets full front, sailor collar, the sleeves, collar and bottom finished with frills. Regular price 75c. Sale price.....

47c.

Some Specials in Christmas Smallwares.

3 dozen Ladies' Wrist Bags, Oxidized Metal Frame, real leather, new shape, brown and black 75c
 5 dozen Ladies' Silk Belts, Oxidized Buckles, made from good quality Corded Silk, all sizes, very special 25c
 25 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some with lace edge, some with insertion trimming and some with embroidery edge, in fact all kinds at our special price 2 for 25c

Some Cases that Deserve Your Attention.

It's Furs—Christmas buying will be easy with prices like these.

\$3.00 Black Coney Ruffs for	\$2.25	\$8.00 Black Capelines for	\$6.25
5.00 Black Coney Ruffs for	3.50	8.50 Black Capelines for	6.50
5.00 Black Capelines for	3.75	10.00 Black Capelines for	7.00
6.00 Black Capelines for	4.75	15.00 Black Capelines for	12.00

Pillow Tops as a Gift.

5 dozen Heavy Quality, French Velour Pillow Tops in fancy woven designs, raised effects, choice combination colors, would make a lovely Xmas gift, each 50c

Black Paillette Silk.

Paillette Silk is made by one of the best French manufacturers, the dye is pure and the color perfect. It makes a beautiful waist or dress. Our special price....\$1.00

A Table Cover as a Gift.

2 dozen only, English and French Tapestry Table covers, elegant colorings and designs, heavy knotted fringe all round, reversible 84 sizes. On sale Saturday, each \$3.50 and \$4.00

TWO SPECIALS IN WRIST BAGS.

SATURDAY, ANY TIME AFTER 9 O'CLOCK.

No. I 5 dozen Ladies' Wrist Bags, with chain, grain leather, black only, 10 inch Nickel Frame, inside purse, mirror and bottle. Regular price 75c. Sale Price, Saturday..... 50c.

No. II 5 dozen Ladies' Wrist Bags with chain, grain leather, black only, 6 inch Nickel Frame, fitted with mirror inside. Sale price Saturday..... 25c.

We can sell you on Thursday Morning at 10 o'clock, a House Jacket, ready-to-wear cheaper than you can make it without counting your time or trouble.

5 dozen Ladies' House Jackets full front, sailor collar, the sleeves, collar and bottom finished with frills. Regular price 75c. Sale price..... **47c.**

A Study of Whales.

Although it is a common belief among sailors that whales, when they "come" descend to enormous depths in the ocean, and although Dr. Kinkaid had estimated that the larger whales constantly dive to a depth of almost two-thirds of a mile, yet Dr. Ricevitz, of the British Antarctic expedition, challenges these statements, and avers that about three hundred feet is the maximum depth to which a whale can dive. He bases this statement partly on the fact that the fish on which they feed, and to obtain which they are accustomed to "sound," dwell near the surface, and partly on the fact that at the depth of 1,000 yards or more the pressure is so great that they could not withstand it, and that their muscular strength is not sufficient to propel them into the regions where it prevails.

Incomes and Expenditures.

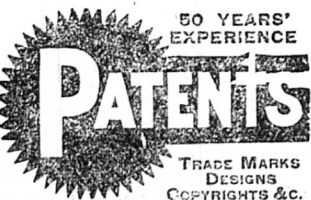
Statistics of the income and expenditures of the British people were presented recently by Sir Robert Giffen before the members of the British Association. The total income of the British Empire reaches the enormous sum of £1,300,000,000, from a capital of £22,500,000,000. For the United Kingdom the income is £1,500,000,000, from a capital of £15,000,000,000. The only nation that rivals the empire is the United States, with an income of £2,000,000,000. The leading figures as to expenditure in the United Kingdom are as follows:—Food and drink, £185,000,000, or 14 per cent. of the total; dress, £182,000,000, or 13 per cent.; house, £222,000,000, or 16 per cent.; national services (exclusive of education), £182,000,000, or 13 per cent.; miscellaneous (including £50,000,000 for education, £50,000,000 for church, £50,000,000 for locomotion, etc.), £190,000,000, or 9 per cent. and cost of distribution, £200,000,000, or 13 per cent.

Lord Dalmeny Selected.

The Executive Committee of the Midlothian Liberal Association on September 20 selected Lord Dalmeny, elder son of Lord Rosebery, as Liberal candidate for the county, the Master of Elibank, the present member, having intimated that he will retire at the end of the present Parliament. Lord Dalmeny addressed the committee, giving an outline of his political views. He declared himself to be a Gladstone free trader, not a Chamberlain free trader. He was unalterably opposed to a food tax; was in favor of licensing reform on the broad lines of Lord Peel's minority report; was in favor of a miners' eight hours bill, and thought it should be one of the first duties of a Liberal Government to reverse the injustice inflicted on English Nonconformists by the two education acts.

Great Britain is now the only one of the powers that has not recognized the Republic of Panama.

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cts.—105



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York** Branch Office, 255 F St., Washington, D. C.

Carrie—I'm sure you misjudge Mr. Sweetser, papa. He is a man of great ambitions. You should hear him tell of the things he is going to do. Carrie's Papa—And I suppose I'm one of 'em, but I reckon he'll find it harder to accomplish than he fancies it is.—Boston Transcript.

"Isn't it strange," remarked Mrs. Billins to her husband, "that I can never get a good bargain in shoes?" "You did once," said her husband. "When was that?" "When you got me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The best English remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend it as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Excitations, Spasmodic trem, Impotency, and all effects of house or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Fecies, all of which lead to Infirmary, Debility, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by T. A. Hullman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

in large and small quantities. Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps. **S. CASEY DENISON.** Choiceest Groceries at reasonable prices.



D. BROCHE & MADIEN Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Office—Grange block, Money to Loan at "lower than the over" rate H. M. BROCHE, Q. C. S. L. J. H. MADDEN

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES Office—Warner Block, East-st Napanee. 57

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor, MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc. Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital. Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST..... YEARS EXPERIENCE 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN DENTIST. It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

We are Headquarters in Napanee FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK We Buy All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale Soaps, Bluing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens. The Junk Dealer, Office and Warehouse, West Side of Market, NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

TRY—**Pollard's Bookstore....** FOR YOUR GIFTS THIS CHRISTMAS YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED IN THE LARGE DISPLAY.

All Kinds of Good Things, Especially Toys SEE OUR STOCK OF DOLLS.



No other food product has ever received the endorsement of so many Teachers of Cookery and Domestic Science Lecturers as

Cleveland's Baking Powder

The new Spanish Cabinet will introduce a compulsory voting law.

The King of Italy has given 10,000 francs in aid of the Macedonian refugees.

Bishop Dowling dedicated the new Roman Catholic parish church at Kenilworth.

Mr. Fred Clifton engineer of the Berlin, Ont., sugar refinery, was caught in a belt and killed.

Queen's students came in contact with the police at Kingston, and both sides suffered minor casualties.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 11c. to 12c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 15c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, \$1.00 a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.65 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 8c. a pound.
Roast beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 8c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 15c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

The growth of Germany's population in 1902 was the largest that country has ever known.

A London despatch says that Herbert Spencer is still alive, but that he is very feeble.

Stanley Archer, age seven, was fatally wounded by an elder brother, who was shooting sparrows near Belleville.

(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Fowley's Liquid)

We Offer \$1,

For a Disease Germ that Liquozone

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that liquid oxygen does kill germs.

Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It is the only way known—the only way one can conceive of—to destroy the cause of any germ disease.

Kills With Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Oxygen is life to an animal—the very source of vitality. It is the essential part of air. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying. It is Nature's greatest tonic. But germs are vegetables, and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone charges the blood with such an excess of oxygen that no germ can live where that blood goes. We spend 14 days in making each bottle.

We Paid \$100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone—

the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. Before making the purchase we tested the product for years through physicians in the most difficult germ diseases. We proved that Liquozone does what nothing else in the world can accomplish, and that the results are unvarying.

A discovery that could command such a price is something you should know, if you need it. We are doing our part by supplying the first bottle free. Will you do your part by requesting it?

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles

Strawberry Cure for Rheumatism

"The strawberry cure for rheumatism is the latest fad I have heard of," said a druggist. "This cure has, too, some reason and some fact behind it. Linnaeus, the great naturalist, cured himself of rheumatism with strawberries, and it has recently been proved that strawberries contain salicylic acid, which is the rheumatism remedy that all physicians use. Linnaeus, I understand, was very poor and very rash. In studying nature he would go out in all weathers, and it is said that he would often sleep all night in wet clothes. Consequently, rheumatism developed in him. He cured this disease by eating several quarts of strawberries a day. His biographers narrate the story, and in that way the fruit's popularity as a rheumatic specific was achieved. Later, on account of the discovery of salicylic acid in strawberries, this popularity has increased. I know a great many rheumatic persons who are eating strawberries three times a day, with great benefit to their health. Salicylic acid, the rheumatic specific, is used also to keep milk fresh and to preserve meat."—Philadelphia Record.

The size of the seed for potatoes influences the yield. In England whole potatoes are used almost in every section, and successful growers in the United States use seed potatoes cut in half, never cutting to smaller sizes. Deep ploughing, deep planting and level culture give better results than hilling. A single plant in a place gives the largest tubers, but not so many as when two or more plants are together.

Senior Fruit Inspector Alex. McNeill is still attending the fall fairs, giving his interesting and instructive demonstrations of the proper packing and marking of apples and pears for the export trade. He was at Brantford on October 2nd, at Burford on October 7th, and on the 15th he will be in attendance at the Simcoe Model Fair.

"Ragtime" Hear to Stay

Recently The New York Sun published an interview with John Philip Sousa in Chicago. In which he asserted that ragtime will last as long as the great operas. "Ragtime," says the famous bandmaster, "is an established feature of American music; it will never die, any more than 'Faust' and the great operas will die. Of course, I don't mean to compare them musically, but ragtime has become as firmly established as the others, and can no longer be classed as a craze in music. Nearly everybody likes ragtime. King Edward VII. liked it so well that he asked us to play more of it, and we gave him 'Smoky Mokes' and 'Georgia Camp Meeting.' Emperor William and the Czar were also converted to ragtime. It is just as popular everywhere as ever it was, and I see no reason why it should not remain in favor so long as music is played." The New York Times, commenting on this latter assertion, remarks:—"Well why not? One of the most important functions of music is to give pleasure, and if ragtime pleases, why should it not last and give pleasure to future generations? Those who prefer what the easel critic of the park concerts characterize as 'misery music' can usually get it, and doubtless will continue to prefer it to the more popular varieties of song and dance music."

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. HUGH RUDOLPH, West Liscomb, N.S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.



Pandora Range

SMOOTH, HARD CASTINGS—EASILY POLISHED

Every woman who prides herself on a well-appointed kitchen wants her range to be well polished, look clean and have a new, elegant appearance.

This is not possible if the castings are not right—all castings in the "Pandora" range are made from the highest grade of pig-iron (no scrap of any kind is used) the best skilled moulders in the land do the moulding, the utmost care and latest machinery is used in the cleaning, and when finished every part has a smooth, hard, black surface which takes a beautiful, rich polish and never has that grey effect always seen in poor castings.

Special flue construction in the "Pandora" forces the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot-hole—is a perfect baker and a perfect cooker at the same time.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free to any address.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Boyle & Son., Sole Agents.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Boyle & Son., Sole Agents.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing; bending and rubbing.

GOLD DUST

makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Montreal.

Senior Fruit Inspector Alex. McNeill is still attending the fall fair, giving his interesting and instructive demonstrations of the proper packing and marking of apples and pears for the export trade. He was at Brantford on October 2nd, at Burford on October 7th, and on the 15th he will be in attendance at the Simcoe Model Fair.

Killed in South Africa.

By Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, earache, lame back, bee stings and serpent bites.

Oats a Safe Hen Food.

It is strange what fool theories men of good common sense will allow themselves to believe. Listen to this, which comes from one of our veterinary writers: "Oats in the hull will so injure and inflame the lining of the crop of the fowl as to cause death." As a theory, this is bad enough, but when we are told by some poultry editor that we must give up feeding oats because the practice is dangerous, then it becomes ridiculous. As a matter of fact, the hull of the oat is not of an inflammatory nature, and contains nothing that can possibly lead to an inflamed condition. Oats fed whole are not even irritating, as the hull is neither stiff nor sharp, and when moistened in the crop of the fowl becomes soft and pliable.

I have fed oats to hens and to growing chicks for years, and have never had one die from this cause. On the contrary, I believe oats to be not only a stimulating and energy-making food, but a very wholesome one as well. From my experience, which is by no means limited, I have come to believe that oats are one of the best egg-making foods we have; that they are productive of growth when fed to chicks, and that they go a great way toward keeping up the energy and health of the flock. The hull of the oat may not contain much nourishment, but it has some food value and is harmless.

Hens need some bulk to their food, and the oat hulls will keep the food from becoming too compact in the crop and digestive organs. There is no need to resort to the expense of feeding hulled or ground oats, as whole oats are better and cheaper.

My flock of laying hens has eaten an average of one-half bushel each during the year—I have sometimes fed more—and the results have been satisfactory. Not a case of crop disease of any kind.—E. C. Dow, Belfast, Me., in N. Y. Tribune.

"Now," said the professor, "suppose you had been called to see a patient with hysterics—someone, for instance, who had started laughing and found it impossible to stop—what is the first thing you would do?"

"Amputate his funny bone," promptly replied the new student.—Houston Post.

Bleeding To Death.

Mr. Garrett B. Joy, Lumber Manufacturer, Napanee, Ont., says:

I had a horse that was bleeding to death, caused by an operation performed by a veterinary. The horse bled until all the bedding in his stall was as if buckets of blood were thrown on it. Horse was getting very weak. I ordered my stableman to bring him out of the stall and let him die in the yard. A passer by after viewing matters said "Douglas' Egyptian Liniment will save that horse, get it at once." We secured the liniment at first drug store, bound up the wound, kept saturated with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, which stopped the blood, cauterized the wound and saved my horse. The above is positively true.

Napanee, April 8th, 1899.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. HUGH RUDOLPH, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

A Physical Evil.

A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil physical effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are invariably made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal chords, taxes nasal nerves and muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increase phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to rouse the causes of complaint, has a definitely deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated. "Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining, race up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exulting only play and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

The Profit in Eggs.

Cornell University Bulletin No. 211 affords some valuable suggestions on hens and eggs. It mentions one White Leghorn flock which averaged for the year 116.9 eggs per hen; another 127.4, and the third 134.8, the average of all being 129.7. It will be seen that the average number of eggs produced per hen is much less than that often claimed. Records of 200 eggs and more per hen have been frequently published in the agricultural press and elsewhere. Inasmuch as these flocks represent the better class of poultrymen, the fowl were in all probability much better fed and cared for than average flocks, it would seem that all claimed records of more than 150 eggs per hen per year should be abundantly verified before being accepted.

The average food cost of the eggs produced ranged from 5.9 cents per dozen in April and May to 49.1 cents per dozen in December, and the average per year was 9.2 cents per dozen. The average selling price of the eggs varied from 16.8 cents per dozen in April to 31.25 cents per dozen in January, with an average of 21.4 cents for the whole year. There were 1,200 fowl in the three flocks, and it cost an average of just about a dollar a year per pen for their food. Under the prices at which food and eggs were figured, the food cost 44 per cent. of the value of the eggs produced, leaving 56 per cent. to provide for labor, interest on investment and equipment, depreciation in value of hens and profits.

Mahoolle—Me old woman is always tillin' me to come straight home. Clancy—Bedad, yez are lucky. Me old woman is always tillin' me to come home straight.—Chicago News.

Traveller—While in England I called on Kipling. I found him very busy, very unkempt and sadly in need of a shave.

The Cheerful Idiot—Oho! He was fuzzy, wuz 'e.—Baltimore American.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	
Lve Deseronto	0	7 10	3 35		
Stoco	3	7 08	3 33		
Larkins	7	7 20	3 35		
Maribank	13	7 40	4 15		
Erinville	17	7 55	4 30		
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 40		
Wilson	24				
Enterprise	26	8 25	4 48		
Mudlake Bridge	28				
Moscow	31	8 38	5 10		
Galbraith	33				
Lve Yarker	35	8 50	5 23		
Camden East	39	9 10	5 48		
Thompson's Mills	40				
Newburgh	43	9 25	5 58		
Strathcona	43	9 40	6 08		
Napanee	49	9 55	6 25		
Lve Napanee	49				
Deseronto	58				

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	
Lve Kingston	0				
G. T. R. Junction	3				
Glenvale	10				
Murvale	14				
Arr Harrowsmith	19				
Lve Sydenham	23	8 00	5 10		
Harrowsmith	19	8 10			
Frontenac	26	8 35	5 15		
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	5 35		
Camden East	30	9 10	5 48		
Thompson's Mills	31				
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 58		
Strathcona	34	9 40	6 08		
Napanee	40	9 55	6 25		
Lve Napanee, West End	40				
Deseronto	49				

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.

PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Leave Deseronto
2 15 a.m.	7 00 a.m.
2 35 " 3 55 "	8 30 a.m.
6 35 " 6 40 "	
8 00 " 8 20 "	
10 35 " 10 55 "	1 40 p.m.
1 16 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
4 35 " 4 55 "	5 30 p.m.
6 35 " 6 55 "	7 10 p.m.
8 15 " 8 35 "	7 00 a.m.

STEAMERS	TRAINS
Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto
6 00 a.m.	10 00 a.m.
10 00 a.m.	12 00 noon
11 30 a.m.	4 00 p.m.
	6 15 " 6 35 "
	7 45 " 8 05 "
	1 40 a.m.
	3 00 " 3 20 "
	7 05 " 7 25 "
	7 20 " 7 40 "

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

(Liquified Ozone.)

000

One Can't Kill.

Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.
Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221-23 Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is
I have never tried Ligozone or Powley's Liquid Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

567:
C
Give full address—write plainly.

Ligozone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquified ozone.

Germany's Rise.

The most significant fact in the world-politics of the hour is the rise of Germany as a great naval power, says The Literary Digest. Of this we are assured on the authority of the ablest contemporary writers who deal with international affairs in the current European periodicals. Students of the subject were long inclined to doubt the ability of the Berlin Government to realize its ambitions in the direction of sea power. No doubts are entertained at present. France, the second naval power, will yield that position to Germany by the year 1915, perhaps by the year 1910, we are informed. The following from The National Review (London) represents expert though anonymous opinion:—"The German fleet is at present being yearly increased by two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser and six destroyers, while at the same time additional ships are to be constructed to replace those which become obsolete. This is business, and not haphazard and parze building like our own. Twenty-five years from the date of the laying down of each battleship on the list, a new Ersatzbau, or supplementary ship, has to be laid down to take the old vessel's place. It follows that in 1905 Germany will dispose of fourteen battleships of modern design, and in 1908 of at least twenty, and perhaps twenty-five, with a proportion of armored cruisers and destroyers. Owing to the fact that the programme is determined long before-hand for a term of years, ships are built more cheaply than in any other country. The shipbuilders and armor-plate makers know exactly what orders to expect, and can make arrangements accordingly, while the steadiness and regularity of the demand enable them to keep their plants occupied."

The mobilization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:—"The German fleet at the close of

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MONEYMORE

(For last week.)

The annual cheese factory meeting was held here on Saturday.

Mrs. Jas. Weir who has been ill is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carleton spent Sunday at Mr. M. Daffoe's, Bogart.

Miss Isabella Coulter visited at Mr. Geo. Weir's on Sunday.

Mr. H. Jibkins was a guest at Mr. J. W. Burley's on Thursday evening.

A number of young people of here attended the Robinson and Vance wedding on Wednesday evening last.

Awful Experience with Heart Disease.

—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—99

ENTERPRISE.

Farmers are busy hauling wood, hay &c., since the recent fall of snow.

Mr. Robert Vanvoakenburgh spent Saturday last in the Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hinch intend leaving for California where they intend residing in future. We wish them every success in their new home.

Mr. Truman Jackson is getting a well blasted.

There is a dearth of water as many of the wells around the village have failed and many are wishing for rain.

Messrs. John and James Dowling have returned from Cogan.

We are glad to state that Mrs. Michael Kennedy who had an attack of heart trouble has recovered.

Bicycles are a thing of the past since the snow storm.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett spent Sunday the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spratt.

Mr. Wm. O'Neil is moving to his new farm.

The sale of farm stock and implements held by Richard Murphy on Thursday last was well attended.

Mr. Wm. Fenwick, is kept busy grinding grain for the farmers.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot relieve the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is encased, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STELLA

The steamer Aletha made a special trip to Stella on Saturday. On the return trip the weather was boisterous.

The Ladies Institute held a concert in Victoria Hall on the 4th. A good programme was given by the different school children. Miss McDonald occupied the chair.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson has taken up residence at Emerald.

CATARRH DESTROYS THE KIDNEYS.

GEORGE KING.



MR. GEORGE KING, Deputy Sheriff of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., for years was a well known merchant of Troy. In a letter from No. 45 King St., Troy, N. Y., he writes:

"Peruna cured me from what the doctors were afraid would turn into Bright's Disease, after I had suffered with catarrh of the bladder and kidney trouble.

"Peruna is a blessing to a sick man. Eight bottles made me a well man and were worth more than a thousand dollars to me. I cannot speak too highly of it. It is now four years since I was troubled, and I have enjoyed perfect health since."—George King.

A Prominent Member of I. O. O. F. Threatened With Bright's Disease.—Pe-ru-na Restored Him to Health.

O. Fred Lindstrom, Past Grand Master Independent Order of Odd Fellows, writes from 1923 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.:

are practising for their annual Christmas tree.

Mrs. Maginness, mother of W. G. Maginness is very ill.

We are pleased to see G. S. Neilson improving and out driving again.

"I believe it to be the most effective remedy for the Stomach and Nerves in the Market," is what Annie Patterson, of Backville, N. B., says of South American Nerve, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and General Nervous Shattering. It cured her.—100

MAPLE AVENUE.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman were "At Home" to about twenty invited guests. Music and games were indulged in till a late hour.

Mrs. Charles Rose is visiting friends in Boston.

"I contracted a severe cold several years ago, which from neglect developed into urinary trouble, and threatened Bright's disease. I used Peruna faithfully for three and one-half months, when my health was perfect once more. I have never had any trouble since."—O. Fred Lindstrom.

Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the kidneys, also called "Bright's disease," may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such prominence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself thoroughly upon its victim.

At the appearance of the first symptom Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease.

A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

British imports for November showed an increase of \$18,027,500, and exports a decrease of \$8,052,000.

At Dessau, Germany, a woman lion-tamer was torn to pieces by lions while giving a circus performance.

January Number—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Teeming with good things adapted to women of various tastes, the January number of the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE presents a most attractive appearance. Prominent among its utilitarian articles is one upon "Laundering," the fourth in a series upon "Profitable Industries for Women," from the pen of Sarah Slater. Frances Wilson has retold the pathetic story of Charlotte Temple in a charming way, and Grace Porter Hopkins writes delightfully of "Prominent Washington Hostesses." There are stories of exceptional merit and examples of verse that are instinct with originality and merit, and the fashions set forth represent the newest of new ideas in the world of costume.

The maximization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:—"The German fleet at the close of this year will number eight modern battleships of the first-class, with two modern armored cruisers, which are for many purposes little inferior to battleships, eight older battleships of inferior power, but recently rebuilt and brought up to date in many respects, and twenty-four destroyers. The new ships in this fleet are admirably designed, heavily armed, and well officered and manned. The shooting is excellent, for last summer before the Kaiser the flagship fired eight rounds in a minute from a six-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. This is quite as good as the practise of the very best of our ships, and is undoubtedly a fine performance. In coaling a German battleship holds the world's record, having taken on fuel at the rate of 200 tons an hour, though it is true that the total quantity shipped was less than is usually embarked in the case of British battleships, and, therefore, the strain on the crew was less severe. It is then obvious that the German navy, so far as can be judged by the mathematical tests usually applied, has attained a very high degree of efficiency."

Humor of the Hour.

The Family Friend—I suppose the baby is the sunshine of your home?
Mama—Sometimes. Frequently he is the storm centre.—Puck.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter.

"My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant.

"Your longevity," repeated the reporter.

"Never had it. As far as I can remember I ain't never had no such complaint."—Puck.

THE FARMER FAILS

In health just as does the city-man, and he fails commonly from the same cause, "stomach trouble." The farm is a wholesome place to live; the farmer's life is a healthy life; but no external advantages can overcome the effects of a diseased stomach. When the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the food eaten is imperfectly digested and assimilated, and the consequent loss of nutrition results in physical debility.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his Pleasant Pellets a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much, and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh nearly one hundred and sixty and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid, by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose, therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."



trip to Stella on Saturday. On the return trip the weather was boisterous. The Ladies Institute held a concert in Victoria Hall on the 4th. A good programme was given by the different school children. Miss McDonald occupied the chair.

Ray, Mr. Wilkinson has taken up residence at Emerald.

The institute has rented S. Girvin's barn, and has moved from Emerald.

W. Beaubien, mail carrier from Emerald to Bath, has broken the record, never missing a trip. He is a hard man to beat in a small boat.

Mrs. Scott has returned home after a visit to Buffalo, N. Y.

A dance will be held in Victoria Hall Friday evening, December 11th.

T. Gratton intends making a business trip to Kansas shortly.

Our fishermen are making good hauls of herring at Upper Gey.

Stella cheese factory has closed after a successful season.

The Methodist church congregation

MAPLE AVENUE.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman were "At Home" to about twenty invited guests. Music and games were indulged in till a late hour.

Mrs. Charles Rose is visiting friends in Boston.

The Misses Alizina and Linnie Snider spent last Sunday at their uncle's, Mr. Ball, Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clement, Millhaven, were on Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philander Rose.

Robert Metzler is making some improvements in his cheese factory.

Noble Bond has returned from a trip to Dakota, where he went for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sams Bath, spent Wednesday at Mr. Lucas'.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith and daughter Vida, Sunnyside, visiting a couple of weeks at W. C. Snider's, have returned home.

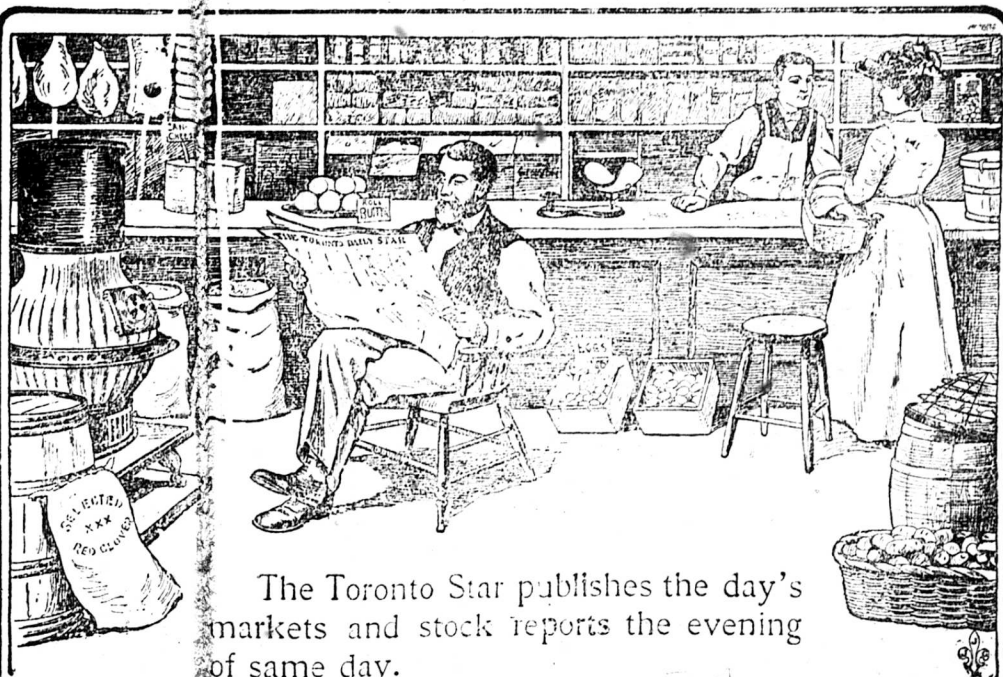
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Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. He gets bilious. He needs a good liver pill—Ayer's Pills. They act directly on the liver, cure biliousness.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.



The Toronto Star publishes the day's markets and stock reports the evening of same day.

London, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Montreal, and Toronto prices are given at the closing of each market.

You can read to-night what price your produce has commanded to-day. You can take advantage of this information to either buy, sell, or hold to-morrow.

To-night you can see what butter is selling for in Toronto to-day—what price is being paid for eggs, apples, vegetables—all the information a wide-awake man should have to do good business, and all in time to properly make use of.

Not twelve hours later as given by the morning paper.

The Star gives all the World's News of the day in addition—all told in a bright and entertaining style.

You can have The Toronto Daily Star every week day for a year and the paper in which this advertisement is printed for \$1.80. Subscriptions received at this office.

Toronto Star

SEQUENCE IN NATURE'S LAWS

A Lesson That Is Full of Spiritual Helpfulness

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailey, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage preached from the following text: Ecclesiastes ii, 3, "In the place where the tree falleth there it shall be."

I am going to use for my pulpit the trunk of a fallen tree upon which we have rested in our wanderings through the woods. I do not care whether this tree lies upon the steep mountain side covered with moss and creeping ivy, whether it spans some brook or whether it lies at the foot of a great precipice over which it has tumbled. The only thing I do care about is that this trunk should have fallen of its own accord. By that I mean it has not been cut down by a woodman's axe. When we study the laws of nature as symbols of the spiritual life we must study them in their simplicity. We must study them as nature was studied by King Solomon, who evidently spent as much time roaming over the Judean hills as he did in the Jerusalem palace.

A tree may live to be very old; but, after all, there must come a time when the tree's life shall cease to exist. Then, after it totters and falls, it is always a dead tree. What done forever. Some trees have been done forever. Some trees have been known to live 100, 500, 1,000 and some are even supposed to have lived 5,000 years. Dr. Adamson has declared that the baobab tree of Africa sometimes lives to be 5,000 years old. The explorer De Candolle has estimated that the Taxodium distichum lives even to a greater age than that. A tree's age can be estimated by sawing the trunk in two and counting the rings that are found in the wood, every ring representing a year. But, though the tree may live 5,000 years or even longer, there comes a time when that tree must fall. Then a fallen tree is always a dead tree. So there must come a time when a man's earthly life is done, and it is done forever. "In the place where the tree falleth there it shall be."

THE FALLEN LOG.

Living man may once have been as strong as the great tree for whose life George P. Morris pleaded with eloquent verse, but when the human being is dead he cannot even lift himself into the coffin which may have been made from the tree trunk which his own hands hewed down. He cannot even walk out to his own grave, but has to be carried there like a helpless log being dragged in the dam. One second after the pulse has ceased to beat he cannot raise his little finger one inch or change one word in his last will and testament any more than a fallen tree trunk, if it had the power of thought, could lift itself and stand upon the ragged stump with the buried roots are still anchoring in the ground and live its life over again. Choice may be given to the living man—choice to live right or wrong; choice to reach after the higher or the lower life—but the time will come when man, like the tree, which may live many centuries beyond the age of man, shall fall. Then there will be no power of choice. What has been done by him is done and never can be changed. What has been left undone by him will be left undone and will never, never be done by him as long as eternity lasts. A fallen log symbolizes it.

The fallen tree is a dead tree.

Though that is only a legend, it is a solemn truth that every good word we have spoken or evil deed we have done lives on after we are dead. They live on in the lives of others with whom we come in contact. We live on in the good we have done. Then we are like that beautiful tree mentioned in an Easter fable whose branches were laden with apples of solid gold and its leaves covered with silver bells. When the leaves of that tree were shaken by the soft winds those bells would begin to chime the sweetest music, and that would be the signal for the poor and the starving to come and gather the falling fruit. Or we shall live on after we are dead in the evil we have done to our neighbors. Down through the centuries has the evil been perpetuated of that first sin, when a tempted man and woman plucked the fruit hanging from the branch of a tree. So through all time the influence of our lives for good or evil shall go on bringing forth fruit.

AS THE TREE GROWS, SO IT FALLS.

There is another significant reason why the dead tree nearly always falls in the way it has grown—the direction is determined by the influences which were at work upon its younger life. The proverb declares that "old trees cannot be transplanted." The knots are too big. The trunk is too bent. The branches are too heavy. The roots are too wide to be lifted and moved. The imperfections of trees may be the more readily recognizable in their old age, but the influences which caused the tree to grow to the north or to the south nearly always do their work for good or evil when the trees are hardly more than small saplings. If this fact be true, is it not of utmost importance that parents should carefully look after the work of rearing their children? A middle aged man said to me, some time ago: "The most awful realization that I have of life's duty is that I am a father. When I look back and see the influence my parents had upon my life, and when I see my boys every day copying me in dress, in speech, in action, in wanting to wear clothes as I wear mine and do things because I do them, it makes me tremble." Yes, parents, the most important part of your earthly influence is that which you are now exerting over your children. You are now influencing them at the critical time of their lives. They are now young trees, to be easily bent as you will, and if you set the wrong kind of an example before them, as did that parent who one day saw his boys playing that they were intoxicated, as their father often was, you will destroy those young lives as easily as a herd of swine can root up a sagebrush.

THE TREE OF LIFE.

But though a fallen tree is a dead tree, which nearly always falls in the way it has grown, a living tree no matter how young or old, can become an ingrafted tree. Grafting may be accomplished in many different ways. In budding grafting a bud is selected. Then a strong young branch is cut crosswise with a sharp knife. Then the bud is placed upon the bare branch and the four pieces of bark and joined at the bud's base and the wound is covered over with Japanese matting.

RICHES FROM SEA BOTTOM.

Turks Getting Fortune From a Sunk Treasure Ship.

Readers have heard of the search undertaken by Greek divers under the Turkish Government and the treasure discovered in the Russian Admiral's ship, sunk at Tchernan at the time of the naval battle of 1770, when the Turkish fleet was completely destroyed.

The search has continued with striking success. These fortunate divers have become rich but the Turkish Government also has obtained some large amounts, inasmuch as it has reserved for itself the lion's share.

The fact is that the Russian vessel, which sank in a depth of thirty fathoms, abounds in pieces of gold and silver. At first the divers paid attention to the former only, of which they found full sacks. These pieces are mostly single, double and quadruple ducats.

It has already been announced that on the first shipment to Constantinople the divers obtained for their part the sum of 276,000 francs. The daily work of the divers amounts to from 5,000 to 10,000 pieces of gold. A special boat of the admiralty, manned by officers of the Turkish Navy and by a Government inspector, is stationed continually at this point. Each sack drawn from the water is registered, the pieces counted and a receipt given to the divers.

It appears that the bottom of the sea is strewn with silver pieces, which have the dimensions and the weight of French crowns of five francs. Besides this money, the divers have drawn up various other precious objects, gold and silver crosses, jewels, images, swords, canes, especially an evangel, of which the binding of gold is ornamented with precious stones of great value.

This is not the first time such enterprises have been undertaken for the purpose of discovering riches buried in the sea, but they have seldom yielded the desired results. It would be difficult to give even a summary of the innumerable fortunes engulfed. Among others an English bark, which foundered in 1799 off the coast of Holland, had on board ingots of gold and silver valued at about thirty millions, of which a very small part was recovered. The Royal Charter went down near the Moelfram with a cargo worth two millions.

The greatest fortune engulfed was in the shipwreck of a French sailing vessel off the coast of Trafalgar. It carried a ton and a half of gold plates and five tons of silver plates; whose destination was the famous Cathedral of St. Jean de Malte. There were also a large number of precious stones, designed to embellish some relics contained in the cathedral, as well as to adorn various religious objects belonging to chevaliers of the order and kept by them in their chapel.

BOSS IN WORLD'S POLITICS

EDWARD VII.'S INFLUENCE IS NOW RECOGNIZED.

His Social Visits With Other Rulers Show Important Results.

King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena of Italy were received with genuine cordiality in England and their departure has brought to a close another of those incidents whose importance is not to be measured by merely social spectacular standards. It would be impossible to estimate the future political effects of the exchange of visits by the chiefs of European States in the past six months.

It may be pardonable to repeat in connection with this the point made by the present writer early in the spring, that the world was destined to find a new master, who had begun to shape the international relations

HIGHEST POINTS OF LAND

SEVEN GREAT PEAKS YET TO BE ASCENDED.

Names and Heights of the Twenty-Four Great Mountains of the World.

Physical geographers say that if all the mountains and plateaus of the world were levelled so that the whole land might present an even surface the height of all the land above the sea would be just about 2,296 feet. As it is, thousands of mountains and mountain ranges and wide areas of plateaus rise far above the sea level.

High mountains are always conspicuous, and we invariably find in descriptions of the continents and islands mention of the culminating points of those lands. This table gives the names and heights of the twenty-four great mountains of the world which are the highest points in all the continents and in the most important islands, arranged in the order of their attitude:

Mount Everest, Asia	29,000
Aconcagua, South America	23,091
Mount McKinley, North America	20,467
Kilimanjaro, Africa	19,680
Mont Blanc, Europe	15,800
Mauna Kea, Hawaii	13,808
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,694
Mount Victoria, New Guinea	12,202
Gunung Korintji, Sumatra	12,480
Fujiyama, Japan	12,400
Mount Erebus, Victoria Land	12,365
Mount Cook, New Zealand	12,350
Pico de Teide, Canary Islands	12,234
Gunung Semeru, Java	12,037
Lompobattang, Celebes	10,069
Petermann, Greenland	9,184
Cinto, Corsica	8,888
Tsiafajavona, Madagascar	8,626
Pedroltagalla, Ceylon	8,331
Ida, Crete	8,058
Mount Townsend, Australia	7,347
Orafa-Joekul, Iceland	6,428
Chydenius, Spitzbergen	5,576
Cradle Mount, Tasmania	5,395

It speaks well for the enterprise of mountain climbers that they have conquered all excepting seven of those great summits. The mountains in the above list which have not been climbed are Mount Everest, Mount McKinley, Mount Erebus, Mount Lompobattang, Mount Petermann, Mount Tsiafajavona and Mount Chydenius.

In March, 1904, a number of distinguished mountaineers went to India to attempt the ascent of Mount Everest, the giant of the Himalayas and the

HIGHEST KNOWN MOUNTAIN.

of the world. The party included the Englishmen Crowley, Knowles and Eckenstein; the Austrian Alpinists Dr. Pfannerl and Dr. Wesely, and the Swiss Dr. Jacot. They sent Swiss guides on in advance.

The difficulties of getting to the mountain are enormous, and it was not expected that actual work there would begin for about a year. It is not yet known what progress they are making in their formidable undertaking, but it will not be surprising if their first attempt meets with failure.

It is perhaps natural to suppose that because Everest is the highest known mountain in the world its appearance must be of surpassing grandeur. This is not true, however, at any point of view from which the mountain has yet been seen by white men.

It stands in a circle of giant peaks, some of which are far more conspicuous and completely dwarf the greater mountain. No one would suppose that it was as high as some of the other mountains if the facts had not been scientifically ascertained.

Mount Aconcagua, the giant of Argentina, was first climbed in 1886 by the FitzGerald party from England.

may they live many centuries beyond the age of man, shall fall. Then there will be no power of choice. What has been done by him is done and never can be changed. What has been left undone by him will be left undone and will never, never be done by him as long as eternity lasts. A fallen log symbolizes it.

The fallen tree is a dead tree, which nearly always falls in the direction it has grown. I say nearly, because there are exceptions, which, though rare, do occur. Once in a great while a tree does not fall in the direction in which it has grown. A city merchant, loving nature's wildest haunts, might go into the woods to build there a little cottage. The site is selected near the bank of a running stream. When the foundations are laid the architect finds that an old tree is leaning dangerously toward the rising walls. The merchant would like to have the virgin beauty of the trees untouched, but fearing lest the tree might fall upon his future home and injure someone, he gives orders to the workmen to cut the tree down. The ropes are tightly twisted about the branches and tied to other trees growing in an opposite direction from the house. The sharp ax begins to bury its head into the wood. The workmen pull. With mighty groan the old forest monster falls where it never seemed likely to go. Or a tornado sweeping up the valley might push the tree over in a direction which it had never leaned. But these exceptions are very rare. They are as exceptional as the man who has always lived a bad life and at the last moment is converted by a deathbed repentance and who is thereby able to fall when the clock is striking 12, into the outstretched arms of a loving Christ. Most trees—indeed, it might be said practically all trees—when they die fall in the direction in which they have grown. About the tree's trunk and above the tree's branches and underneath the tree's roots of specific gravity. If a tree leans a little to the right, it almost invariably falls to the right; if to the left, it falls to the left.

SWIFTESS OF DEATH.

Death often comes suddenly—as a thief, as a watch in the night. A man dies as a tree falls. He dies as he has lived. Among all the Bible records there is but one exception to this rule. The pages of the Bible contain only one account of a deathbed repentance. "Oh," said a young man in my Pittsburgh church, "I am so sorry you said there are no deathbed repentances." "No," answered an elder, "he never said that. He said that though you might want to repent upon your deathbed in all probability you will have no time to repent. You will have only time to die. You might repent if you would, but you will not." Deathbed repentances are as exceptional among the human race as it is for a tree in the forest untouched by human hand to fall in a different direction from the way it has grown. "He that is unjust shall be unjust still. He that is filthy shall be filthy still. He that is righteous shall be righteous still. He that is holy shall be holy still." A fallen log symbolizes it.

THE UNDYING FRUIT.

Earthly cemise would not be appalling if when a man died the bad he did while upon the earth should die with him. But the trouble is that the bad lives on as well as the good. The wonderful book of Eugene Sue called "The Wandering Jew" is founded upon a well known Roman legend. It runs, that when Christ had been condemned in Pilate's judgment hall, the Jewish door-keeper struck at him and cried: "Move on, man! Move on faster! Why dost thou linger? Move on!" With that the condemned Christ turned and said, "I will go, but thou shalt remain until I come." And so, says the legend, the brutal Jewish door-keeper wanders up and down the world, begging God for death, but he cannot die. He cannot die.

may be accomplished in many different ways. In budding grafting a bud is selected. Then a strong young branch is cut crosswise with a sharp knife. Then the bud is placed upon the bare branch and the four pieces of bark and joined at the bud's base and the wound is covered over with Japanese matting. So the young human trees may be ingrafted. They can have Christ's perfections in all their freshness and fragrance made to grow into them. They can grow into the Christian life so gradually and sweetly that they will not be able to tell the exact moment of their conversion. They will be like that young girl who was asked on joining the church when she commenced to love the Lord Jesus. "Why," she answered, "I never commenced to love the Saviour. I feel that I have always loved him."

But there is another way of grafting. There is the sprouting grafting. By this process whole limbs will be cut off and new limbs from other trees will be placed into the fork shaped crotches. If necessary, nothing need be left but the trunk of the old tree. This was the way Christ's life was ingrafted into Paul's. This was the way Baxter and Bunyan and Jerry McAuley and Harry Monroe and the seven-deviled Mary of ancient and modern times have been converted. Whole branches of sin, which have been growing for many years upon these sinful trunks, have been cut off. Gnarled and worm eaten and disease-producing branches, which have only produced poisonous leaves of sin, have been lopped off, and into those sinful trunks have been ingrafted the long, healthy, growing branches of the tree of life. My brother, from the oldest and the weakest and the poorest and the most twisted of human trees there is still hope that the branches of the beams of the cross can be ingrafted in them if they are only willing to have chopped off their branches of sin and let Christ do the ingrafting.

THE GOSPEL INVITATION.

But there is one thought of my text which ought to be emphasized. I do not believe many people have stopped to fully consider it. All fallen trees are dead trees. Yes. But some trees which are not fallen may be dead trees also. As we have said, the whole life of the tree is in the bark or the outside of the tree. There the sap flows up and down. Between the roots of the tree and the leaves. If that bark can be once broken so that the sap cannot flow, then the tree dies. A short distance from my late country home a farm hand became angry at his employer. One night he took a knife and went into the orchard and cut a circle of the bark off each tree. In one night the man killed between fifty and sixty trees. For this crime he was sent to jail. And, oh, my brother, can it be that some one whom I am now addressing shall soon be a dead tree to Christ, although he is not a fallen tree? Can it be that, though receiving the gospel invitation again and again, you are going to let Satan take a knife and circle about the bark of the heart of your spiritual life? Then, indeed, you will be dead to all heavenly pleas. You will be dead to all the calls of the Holy Spirit. You will have no conscience left.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Why do you ask for an advertised article at a store? Because you think it to your interest to have that specific thing. Why does the dealer offer you something else—his "just as good"? Because he thinks it to his interest to sell you something else. Which should have his way? Which one puts up the money?

effects of the exchange of visits by the chiefs of European States in the past six months.

It may be pardonable to repeat in connection with this the point made by the present writer early in the spring, that the world was destined to find a new master, who had begun to shape the international relations of Europe. His handiwork is now fully recognized, and his name is Edward VII.

As a result of the conferences which have been held in connection with King Victor Emmanuel's visit the terms of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Italy have been agreed upon. The scope of the treaty is somewhat broader than the recent Anglo-French agreement. The ratifications will probably be exchanged within a fortnight.

It may be said in general terms that the reapproachment now existing between Italy and Great Britain is much closer and more friendly than that between Italy and the other members of the Triple Alliance although not imposing the same technical treaty obligations. The same process of disintegration, if one may use that term, has taken place in the French relations with Russia to an extent much more serious

THAN IS YET APPARENT.

It would be gross exaggeration to say that the Franco-Russian Alliance is in danger of dissolution in the near future, but it is true that the bonds uniting the two countries have already become more technical than sentimental. There is an equal probability of divorce under such conditions, in a national alliance as in matrimonial ones. It becomes clear almost daily that as the Dual and Triple alliance lose their most important element of cohesion the ties become stronger between Italy, France and Great Britain.

This new unrati ed grouping of Powers is partially offset by the understanding between Russia and Germany. It is argued by some who have studied the rival interests of the two countries that it will be impossible for this combination to become general or permanent, because the commercial relations of Russia and Germany cannot be harmonized. The German agrarian conditions are almost as bad as the Russian, and it will be impossible to arrange a commercial treaty between these two Powers.

A curious incident has come to the knowledge of a newspaper correspondent which has perhaps some bearing on the great process of the regrouping of the Powers which is now going on. Early in September Emperor William wrote a personal letter to King Edward suggesting that he would like to visit him in England during the month of November. The writer does not pretend to know what reply King Edward sent to this communication, but, at all events, the Kaiser permitted it to become known in certain diplomatic circles through one of his intimates that he had made this suggestion to his royal uncle. It is possible that the Kaiser's recent illness accounts for the fact that he did not make the visit.

PROVISIONS FROM TREES.

There is a tree which grows in Sumatra, Algeria and China which is known as the vegetable tallow tree. From its fruit large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted, and the fruit is gathered in November or December, when all the leaves have fallen. Excellent candles are made from the berries of a tree which grows in some parts of South Africa and the Azores. At Sierra Leone is found the cream fruit tree, the fruit of which is very agreeable in taste. In Ceylon there is the bread fruit tree, from which a food is made in the same way that we make bread. In South America we find the milk tree.

conspicuous and completely dwarf the greater mountain. No one would suppose that it was as high as some of the other mountains if the facts had not been scientifically ascertained.

Mount Aconcagua, the giant of Argentina, was first climbed in 1886 by the FitzGerald party from England, and two years later by Sir W. A. Conway. It is probable that they would not have reached the top if they had not been accompanied by Swiss guides. In fact, much of the credit for all the most conspicuous ascents in recent years is due to these professional mountain climbers.

Aconcagua must still be counted as the highest peak of South America, although Sir William Conway is of the opinion that Sorata, overtops it by at least several hundred feet. This distinction cannot be given to the latter Mountain, however, until it is conclusively shown that it is the culminating point of South America.

THE COOK PARTY

failed to reach the top of Mount McKinley this summer, and though Judge Wickersham was recently reported to have surmounted this Alaskan mountain in the past season, McKinley cannot be included in the list of conquered summits until authoritative news to that effect is received. Its height is perhaps not computed with the greatest accuracy, but it is not far from 20,467 feet.

Kilimanjaro, the giant of African mountains, was finally ascended by Dr. Hans Meyer after about twenty explorers had vainly attempted to get above its snows to the crater on the top. The ascent of this mountain was delayed by the fact that explorers could not induce their black porters to carry supplies above the snow line. The mountain has now been ascended several times, and a dozen or more great glaciers have been discovered moving down its western slope. The vegetation of every climatic zone in the world from the tropical to the Arctic is represented on the sides of Kilimanjaro.

The first man to reach the top of Mont Blanc, the highest point of Europe, was the guide Balmat, in 1786. He was followed the next year by the celebrated physicist, Saussure, who made the first physical observations that were ever recorded on a high mountain.

Everybody knows that in the past century Mont Blanc has been ascended by hundreds of tourists, though the climb is anything but child's play. It has also been the most notable field for scientific observations among all the great mountains. These observations have been carried out with special facilities, since an observatory was established near the apex of the mountain in 1893.

MAUNA KEA,

the culminating point of the big island of Hawaii, is frequently ascended, though the cool temperature at the top causes much shivering among visitors who have spent months in the lower altitudes of this island group. The mountain is streaked with snow the year round and derives its name, which means "White Mountain," from this fact.

Overlooking Philippine waters in the northeast corner of Borneo is Kinabalu, which was first ascended by Mr. Low in 1851. It rises almost vertically above the surrounding heights and is difficult of ascent. The natives who live on its lower slope have stripped the entire mountain of timber except a few trees and brushwood, which survive only on the more inaccessible precipices.

A few years ago great stories were told of a mountain in New Guinea over 20,000 feet high, but later explorations have proved that this was merely a sailor's romance. The culminating point of the big island is Mount Victoria, in the Owen Stanley range in British New Guinea, first

ascended by the Austrian explorer Martin in 1888.

As the traveller approaches the south central coast of Sumatra, he sees the isolated peak of Gunung Korintja, also known by the name of Indrapura, rising above all the other mountains. Vapors are almost constantly emitted, and Veth and Nan Hasselt have described its crater as very wide and several hundred yards deep.

All the world knows of Fujiyama, the highest mountain of Japan and one of the most symmetrical in the world, though a very severe earthquake some years ago partly destroyed the symmetry of the upper part of the cone. Formerly worshipped by one of the Buddhist sects, it is the everlasting theme of poetry and art and is often reproduced in a rather conventional manner on the porcelain and many other artistic articles of Japan.

Snows cover its rounded crest for ten months every year. It completely dwarfs all other eminences within the horizon and exceeds by some 8,000 feet most of the other Japanese volcanoes. Sir Rutherford Alcock was the first European to ascend Fujiyama, in 1860, and the not very difficult feat has since been performed by

HUNDREDS OF TRAVELLERS.

Perhaps Mount Erebus, the great volcano of Antarctica, discovered by Capt. Ross in 1841, will never be ascended. It is covered with snow and ice from its base, and as it stands on the edge of the sea its entire height of over 12,000 feet is fully revealed.

The British Discovery expedition has ascertained the interesting fact that the twin mountains Erebus and Terror stand on an island instead of being on the mainland, as Ross supposed. When Ross was there the volcano was emitting flame and smoke, but in recent years it has been quiescent.

The famous Mount Cook of New Zealand waited long for an explorer to reach its top and found him at last some fifteen years ago in the person of a clergyman named Green, who, with his Alpine guide, finally looked down from the glittering eminence upon the lower but glittering peaks which dominate snow fields covering many hundreds of square miles.

As the traveller approaches the Island of Teneriffe he sees while still far out at sea the extinct volcano Pico de Teide, in appearance one of the most remarkable mountains and made familiar to most children by textbook pictures.

The highest point of Java, Gunung Semeru, is one of the most famous of volcanoes. From its crater was discharged in 1885 a lava stream estimated at over 10,000,000 cubic feet, the first of the kind recorded in Java, where till recently the volcanoes were supposed to eject no molten matter, but only solid substances, such as ashes and stones.

No special mention need be made of the other mountains in the above list, excepting Mount Petermann, on the coast of Greenland, which rises over 9,000 feet above the sea, was discovered by the German expedition of 1870, and like many other mountains has lost a part of its estimated height, for it was long represented as being 12,000 feet high; and Pedrotallegalla in Ceylon, which is curious in this respect that no one approaching it would imagine that he was near the highest point of Ceylon, because it is completely concealed by surrounding peaks. It therefore cannot be seen from the surrounding plain, but only after travellers have entered the mountains.

JAPAN'S GREAT ADMIRAL.

Commands the Squadron That Confronts the Russians.

The Japanese have reason to be

IS A MAN OF MANY PARTS

DUAL CHARACTER OF HARRY H. JOHNSTON.

A Great Explorer, Able Administrator, and Only 45 Years Of Age.

There are few men who have invaded the two worlds of thought and action with such brilliant dash and daring as Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston. Without family influence, and by the three qualities of pluck, energy, and resources, he succeeded in breaking down the barriers of Foreign Office favoritism, and at the age of forty-five stands with the letters G.C.M.G., and K.C.B. after his name, and a long record of service behind him as an explorer and administrator in East, West, and Central Africa.

But his reputation does not end with this. As the author of many important books, as a journalist with new things to tell and a vivid style of telling them, as a master of many languages, as an artist whose pictures are hung in the Academy, as a naturalist and zoologist with many original discoveries to his credit, he has won his spurs in literature, art, and science.

This man of restless energy, with a firm hand upon the activities of public life and work, who has ruled over great countries, and dominated by his strong personality thousands of civilised and uncivilised men in turbulent regions, has a strangely dual character, which perhaps is the secret of his success.

A COMPLEX PERSONALITY.

"Three-quarters of me," he said recently in a private conversation, craves for a life of peace and study and retirement from the strife of the world. But the other quarter is possessed by a little demon which pricks up and arouses us every day with the practical problems of the world, and will never let me rest."

But always in the midst of the anxious cares of Colonial administration, during perilous explorations through savage regions, and in the turmoil of Imperial politics, the student life, the love of things beautiful in literature, art, and nature have tugged at his heartstrings.

The pervading impression of his personality is one of ceaseless activity. In his quick, searching eye there is the power of reading men's character which is the sign of all men who have learnt to govern. In his square, firm jaw there is the dogged determination which has carried him through many a great and difficult task. In his brisk, frank, vivacious, enthusiastic speech there is that magnetic influence which marks him out as a leader of men, as a man whom other men will follow, through danger and difficulty, with faith that he will get to the goal he has in view.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

He was only twenty-one when he first made acquaintance with Africa, which was afterwards to be his happy hunting-ground. Spending some time in Tunis, he mastered Arabic, and probed into the social and political problems of that romantic region. A series of articles on this subject attracted the attention of Lord Mayo, who was arranging a mission to Portuguese West Africa, and knowing that Johnston was familiar with the Portuguese language, he invited him to accompany the expedition. The young enthusiast accepted the offer, and upon the completion of the mission travelled on alone into the heart of the Congo, and tracked the great river of Central Africa through its tropical wanderings.

Returning home at the end of 1883, he produced a remarkable work dealing with the River Congo which brought him into notice, and was the means of his being selected to conduct an expedition to Kilimanjaro, in East Africa. Johnston's

TOURISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

Leave More Than \$20,000,000 in the Country Every Year.

A traveller writes from Geneva that up to Sept. 15 last the number of tourists who had this year registered at the hotels and pensions of Geneva was 171,639. The total number of tourists in 1902 was 215,000 and it was thought that the total in 1903 would not equal that of the preceding year.

He added that the hotels in Switzerland take in annually from tourists from \$13,500,000 to \$14,900,000; the transportation companies from \$3,100,000 to \$3,500,000; the incidental expenditures of tourists are from \$1,500,000 to \$2,100,000, and the total disbursements of visitors to the country are from \$18,100,000 to \$20,500,000, without taking into account the considerable purchases in the stores.

The statistics of a long series of years show that the expenditures of tourists vary greatly year to year. The year 1893, for example, was a remarkable season for travelling in Switzerland and the tourists left behind nearly double the usual amount of money.

Thus Switzerland is able to count her scenery foremost among her money-making assets. The country would become very rich indeed from the tourist trade, if it were not that it is poorer in agricultural resources than any other country in Europe except Norway.

Only a sixth of the land can be tilled. The result is that enormous quantities of food supplies must be imported to sell to tourists. In the tourist season of 1901, for example, over 20,000 tons of vegetables and 50,000 beef cattle were brought in from the neighboring countries.

MYSTERIES OF THE TOWER

VALUE OF THE CROWN JEWELS IT CONTAINS.

Colonel Blood's Attempt to Steal the Crown, Orb and Sceptre Recalled.

Most people take as read the ancient history of the London tower; possibly few are aware that in comparison with it the palaces and prisons throughout Europe are modern creations. Hepworth Dixon establishes this fact clearly in his admirable history. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna is of the time of Henry VIII. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palace in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The Seraglio in Stamboul was built by Borgia, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was begun in the reign of Henry VIII; the Tuileries in that of Elizabeth. In the time of our civil war, Versailles was yet a swamp. The sixteenth century claims the Escorial; the eighteenth Sans Souci; Jerusalem's Serail is a Turkish edifice; the palaces of Athens, Cairo, Teheran, are all of modern date. So it is, too, with the prisons. With the sole exception of St. Angelo in Rome, all are of modern date as compared with that one from which Ralph Flambard escaped in the year 1100, the date of the first Crusade.

The crown jewels in the tower are worth it may be supposed, some

THREE MILLION POUNDS.

Everything of state regalia is there with one notable exception. The Koh-i-nor is represented by a crystal. Queen Alexandra wears the original on great occasions, as part of her personal jewels. The tower has been the sovereign's strong room for the storing of treasure ever since power-dwelling monarchs wore. The old jewel house itself was built simultaneously with the royal mint,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, DEC. 13.

Text of the Lesson, I. Kings viii, 1-11, 62, 63. Golden Text, Ps. cxxii, 1.

The Lord having given Solomon rest on every side, neither adversary nor evil being occurrent, he began in the fourth year of his reign to build the house of the Lord and was seven years in building it (I. Kings v, 4; vi, 1, 38). The ark of Noah, the tabernacle of Moses and the temple of Solomon were unique typical buildings, God Himself being the sole architect of each, the one thing required of the builders being obedience, as the Lord repeatedly said to Moses, "See that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount" (Hab. viii, 5; Ex. xxv, 40; xxxi, 30). The ark of Noah was to preserve all in it from the waters of judgment, and it became a safe vessel being pitched within and without with pitch (Gen. vi, 14), the word "kopher" being only here translated "pitch" and elsewhere ransom, satisfaction, atonement.

The Lord Jesus Christ Himself is the only ark of safety and the true tabernacle and temple (Heb. viii, 1, 2; John i, 19-21), and the building now growing unto a holy temple in the Lord is built upon Him and His great atonement (Eph. ii, 19-22). Believers are living stones (I. Pet. ii, 5 R. V.), this world is the quarry, and God is by the events of our daily life preparing His redeemed ones for our respective places in His temple. Every stone was perfectly fitted for its place before it was brought to the building, so that there was neither hammer nor ax nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building (I. Kings vi, 7).

All things being ready, the elders of Israel and the heads of the tribes assembled and brought up to the temple the ark of the Lord and the tabernacle of the congregation, and all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle, and the ark was set in its place in the holy of holies, or oracle, under the wings of the great olive wood, gold covered cherubim (chapter vi, 23-28), there being nothing in it but the two tables of stone which Moses put there at Horeb (verse 1-9). What had become of the golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded (Heb. ix, 4) is not recorded, and therefore we do not need to know. While all the holy vessels of the tabernacle were superseeded in the temple by larger vessels and more of them, there was no new ark of the covenant, but the same that had already served for 500 years, with its mercy seat and cherubim. There can never be a new Christ or way of righteousness, but there is always a larger unfolding of His great redemption. To me one of the greatest truths of the ark of the covenant, with its mercy seat, and the law within it is that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x, 4).

When the priests had set the ark in its place and were come out the glory of the Lord filled the house so that the priests could not stand to minister (verses 10, 11). It was also thus when the tabernacle was dedicated (Ex. xi, 34, 35). It is our privilege as the temples of the Holy Spirit, to be so filled with the Spirit, that the self life shall not be manifest, but only the life of Jesus made manifest in our mortal bodies (I. Cor. vi, 19, 20; Eph. v, 18; Gal. ii, 20; II. Cor. iv, 11). Although we have only the beginning and the end of this remarkable chapter assigned as our lesson, we should notice that the temple is called "an house for the name of the Lord God of Israel, that His name might be there that all people of the earth

JAPAN'S GREAT ADMIRAL.

Commands the Squadron That Confronts the Russians.

The Japanese have reason to be proud of Vice-Admiral Togo, who has just succeeded Admiral Tsuboi in command of the standing squadron, the force which would probably be engaged first in case of war. He is a young officer, as flag officers go, in the prime of life, and he of all available admirals knows what naval war under modern conditions means.

In 1894, when the Japanese "wiped out" the Chinese fleet, Admiral Togo—he was only a Captain then—struck the first blow. He was in command of the second-class cruiser Naniwa, not an armored vessel in the usual sense of the term, but a good British-built ship of 3,650 tons with a protective deck from two inches to three inches thick and armored cornering towers. For her size she was very heavily armed, carrying two 10.2-inch guns, six 5.9-inch and a couple of 9-pounders and ten Maxims for repelling torpedo craft. This little ship saw more fighting than any other vessel in the Japanese navy, and Capt. Togo won for himself then his title "The Fighting Admiral." He is one of the popular heroes of Japan.

The British steamer Kowshing and two others had been loaded up with soldiers and stores by the Chinese and had started for Korea. On July 25, when in sight of the islands of the Korean archipelago, a Japanese man-of-war—the Naniwa—came in sight of the Kowshing and fired blank shots as a signal to her to stop. The order was obeyed, and then Capt. Togo signalled: "Remain where you are or take the consequences."

The Kowshing was subsequently directed to follow the man-of-war, but the terrified Chinese would not let the British skipper carry out the order and threatened to murder him. Capt. Togo is what would be styled "an arbitrary gent," and when he was disobeyed he warned Europeans to leave the ship and then promptly discharged a torpedo and opened fire with the five guns which could be brought to bear.

The torpedo hit the vessel, and in the words of Herr von Hanneken, a Prussian officer in the Chinese service, who was on board, "The day became right; pieces of coal, splinters and water filled the air; then I believe all of us leaped overboard and swam." Many of the crew reached land, though it is said the Captain of the man-of-war would give no aid in rescuing the Chinese, his idea of war did not go on these humanitarian lines. The Kowshing sank in half an hour.

UNIQUE MARRIAGE.

The first recorded case of the marriage of a white man to a black "gin" has just occurred at Bamboo Springs, in Western Australia. According to the local paper, the ceremony had the effect of completely paralyzing business in Bamboo Springs for that day, the whole township turning out for the wedding. Nevertheless, the "lucky" man, who is a well-to-do grazier, had some difficulty in even obtaining witnesses to sign the register, two old prospectors finally consenting when sufficient inducement was offered them.

LUXURIOUS MOTOR-CAR.

A most luxurious motor-car has just been purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey. Revolving armchairs, cabinets, and small tables are internal fittings. Batteries are carried to light the interior by electricity, and hot air from the engine is available for heating purposes. The engine is a 22 horse-power (nominal) Mors, giving 10 horse-power on the brake. The exterior fittings are silver plate, and inside fittings of solid silver. The total cost of the car is \$12,500.

derings. Returning home at the end of 1883, he produced a remarkable work dealing with the River Congo which brought him into notice, and was the means of his being selected to conduct an expedition to Killmanjaro, in East Africa. Johnston's great energy and shrewd observations won him the favor of Lord Salisbury, and after he had recorded the results of the expedition in a new book, he was appointed in the autumn of 1885 as Vice-Consul to the Cameroons and Oil River. He was shortly promoted to be Chief Consul, and in this capacity took sole charge of the great territory now known as Southern Nigeria. After that came rapid promotion. In 1888 Lord Salisbury appointed his young protégé Consul for Portuguese West Africa, and the year following he was nominated to undertake the task, which he successfully performed of securing, with the aid of Mr. Alfred Sharpe, all British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia for the British Empire.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.

For these services he was made a Companion of the Bath in 1890, and the year following was given the combined post of Commissioner and Consul-General in British and Central Africa, and Consul to the Portuguese possessions in East Africa. For the six years following he administered Nyassaland, and of his work at this time he says—"If I have done anything worthy of being called good it is my successful efforts in stamping out the horrors of the slave trade in those regions."

During his time he wrote two books dealing with Nyassaland and British Central Africa, and in 1896 came home to superintend their publication and to receive his K.C.B. The next year found him as Consul-General of Tunis, where, in his youth, he had first come in touch with the romance of Africa. Here he stayed until 1899, when he became Special Commissioner to Uganda—a country with an area of some 150,000 square miles, and containing, as he says: "nearly all the wonders, most of the extremes, the most signal beauties, and some of the horrors of the Dark Continent." Upon his arrival this region was in turbulent and dangerous condition, with a civil war raging in its midst. But in twenty months, under Sir Harry Johnston's strong hand and by his deep knowledge of African races, it became a peaceful dependency of the British Empire.

Sir Harry Johnston's great book upon the Uganda Protectorate, produced upon his return in 1902, is one of the most remarkable contributions to the world's literature. It is more than on account of his own experiences and investigations. It is a masterly exposition of the great sociological and scientific problems of the native races of Central Africa, containing also many remarkable contributions to zoology and natural history.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

A new typewriting machine returns the carriage automatically when the end of a line is reached so that the operator is not compelled to pause.

A writer in Electricity says that the aging of a violin can be artificially secured by exposing the wood to X rays, which puts fifty years in to one day.

Count Zappelin having again acquired the necessary funds will renew the experiments with dirigible balloons on Lake Constance, which he discontinued a year ago.

Wireless telegraphy for communication with vessels at sea, as an auxiliary defense for the legations at Peking, was first suggested as a natural realization of the scheme. It is reported that the Chinese government has already offered worship to heaven to confound the electrical spirits.

Queen Alexandra wears the original on great occasions, as part of her personal jewels. The tower has been the sovereign's strong room for the storing of treasure ever since tower-dwelling monarchs were. The old jewel house itself was built simultaneously with the royal mint, even that establishment was within the tower walls. The only attempt to steal the treasure is historic. It was the feat of that picturesque villain, Col. Blood. He had ingratiated himself with the deputy-keeper of the jewels, had gone so far as to propose a match between his ward and the daughter of the official. All went smoothly. The bogus swain carried up to be inspected; with him three others and the colonel. They had gagged the old man, secured the crown, orb and sceptre, and were just making off, when, by the strangest coincidence, the son of the jewel-keeper arrived from Flanders.

The scene which followed would do credit to the dramatist. The colonel, disguised as a clergyman, had the crown concealed beneath his cassock, and added his voice to the hue and cry. "Stop the villain," he roared. He had reached his horse before the imposture was discovered. When they made for him he turned and fired in the face of the men nearest him. The pistol missed fire, and the crown was saved; but not unscathed. Trampled in the mud, its jewels were all knocked out, and

MANY OF THEM LOST.

An apprentice found the great pearl a scavenger the biggest diamond. "Well, it was a gallant deed; it was to gain a crown," was all Blood had to say, as they carried him a prisoner to the dungeons. But no ill befell him for this and other reason. He had played for high stakes before, had attempted to surprise Dublin Castle and capture the Duke of Ormonde, and, that failing, had coolly laid his plans to seize and hang him when he returned to London. The outcome of all was that, confessing to having plotted to take his sovereign's life, he was granted a pension, and lived and died in the odor of sanctity at court.

All this took place in the Martin Tower, which is haunted to this day, you are desired to believe. The ghost is that of Harry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland, who spent fourteen years of his life a prisoner there. The Wizard Earl, they called him. For his companions he had Raleigh, working on his mystic preparations which he hoped would produce an elixir of life; and Heriot Allen Torperley, his Magi, as they were known. This little coterie discovered a suspicion before the alert eye of Galileo had detected their existence, and was the first to detect the satellites of Jupiter. When, at the end of his long imprisonment, the earl returned to his home, he founded a library from which half the learning of following years had its inspiration. Only a sundial, fixed by Heriot's own hand, remains to commemorate that remarkable fellowship which did so much for the glory of English science.

THE HUMAN RACE.

A child of 9 should weigh sixty pounds.

The average weight of the negro brain is four ounces less than the white.

The average age for men to marry is highest in Sweden, 31 years, and lowest in the United States, 26½ years.

Data from consumption are divided by ages as follows: Under 45, 59 per cent; 45 to 60 29 per cent; above 60, 12 per cent.

Records prove that the college man at 30 is far in advance of the man of the same age who entered by the apprentice door. Even at 30 it is shown that the four years spent at college were not wasted and that he really acquired the ability to learn how to do things.

(I. Cor. vi., 19; II. Cor. iv., 11). Although we have only the beginning and the end of this remarkable chapter assigned as our lesson, we should notice that the temple is called "an house for the name of the Lord-God of Israel, that His name might be there, that all people of the earth might know His name" (verses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 43). Notice the eight times repeated "Hear thou in heaven" (verses 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 45, 49) and the four times "Heaven thy dwelling place" (verses 30, 39, 43, 49); also the sevenfold nature of the prayer for the trespasser, the defeated, the drought smitten, the plague smitten, the stranger, those going to war and those in captivity (verses 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 44, 46). He had been praying before the altar of the Lord, kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven (verse 54).

Our Lord Jesus is both altar and sacrifice; we can come to God only in His name and by virtue of His merits. After prayer he stood and blessed all the congregation, reminding them that not one word of all God's promises had failed and exhorting them to walk in the statutes of the Lord with a perfect heart (55-61). Compare Josh. xxiii., 14; xxiv., 14. He relies upon the Lord to maintain the cause of His people at all times, as the matter shall require (verse 59); margin, "The thing of a day in his day;" R. V., "As every day shall require;" Jer. lii., 31, "Every day a portion reminding us that we are to live by the day and bless the Lord who daily beareth our burden (Deut. xxxiii., 25; Ps. lxxviii., 19, R. V.). The lives of believers should so magnify the Lord that all others may know that the Lord is God.

After the prayer and the blessing the king and all Israel offered a great sacrifice to the Lord and so dedicated the house of the Lord (verses 62, 63). When the sacrifice was ready fire came down from heaven and consumed it, the Lord thus accepting it. See also Lev. ix., 24; Judg. vi., 21; I. Kings xviii., 38, and no doubt in the same way the Lord accepted Abel's offering. In verse 66 we have the sequel to the dedication in a grateful people going back to their tents joyful and glad of heart because of the Lord's goodness. Let any believer fully dedicate himself to the Lord, and he will know what it is to be joyful and glad of heart.

SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

London Lawyer, Who Speculated With Clients' Money.

Sentence of seven years' penal servitude has recently been passed at the Old Bailey, on the solicitor William Henry Miles Booty, of Gray's Inn, London, for the misappropriation of the money of his clients.

The story of his downfall is an instructive one. At the age of 18 he succeeded to his father's business, which has been in existence 100 years. Not long afterwards he engaged a clerk, whom he subsequently took into partnership.

The firm did a great business as trustees for family estates, but in a disastrous moment it embarked in speculations involving a quarter of a million sterling in land and building operations. Over these some £80,000 was lost.

After the clerk partner retired in 1900 Booty became bankrupt.

It was then discovered that there was a deficiency of £144,000, a large proportion of which represented money received by the solicitor from clients as trustees.

His counsel pleaded that Booty's mode of life was simple, that he had not been extravagant, and that after 38 years of hard work he found himself in the dock a victim of misfortune.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Wheat—The market is dull. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 77½c to 78c east or low freights and west. Coarse is steady at 70c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 73c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is steady at 90c for No. 1 hard, 85½c for No. 1 northern and 83c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is quoted at \$3.05 bid for 90 per cent winter patents in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba is steady at \$4.55 to \$4.75 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.25 to \$4.45 for second patents, and \$4.15 to \$4.35 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—is steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$17 and bran at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk east or west. Manitoba is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included. Toronto freights.

Barley—Is dull at 40c bid for No. 2. 39c for No. 3 extra and 37c for No. 3 or feed east or low freights and west.

Buckwheat—Is firm at 43½c bid for cars of No. 2 east or low freights or high freights west.

Rye—Is steady at 52½c for No. 2 east or low freights, or high freights west.

Corn—Is steady. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 54c, No. 2 mixed or No. 3 yellow at 53½c and No. 3 mixed at 53c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are dull. No. 1 white are quoted at 29c and No. 2 white at 28½c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 27½c high freights west, and 28c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$3.50 for cars of bags and \$3.70 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady; No. 2 are quoted at 62½c east or low freights and at 61½c high freights west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Good creamy and choice dairy rolls continue wanted, but receipts lately are showing a tendency to turnip taste. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery prints ... 21c to 22c do solids ... 20c 21c Dairy, pound rolls, choice 17c 19c do large rolls ... 16½c 17½c do tubs, good to choice 16c 18c do medium ... 14c 15c do poor ... 10c 12c

Cheese—Prices here are unchanged, but the market is easy in tone. Large are quoted at 10½c per lb. and twins at 11½c in job lots.

Eggs—Good stocks continue firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged at 22c to 23c for strictly fresh gathered, 20c to 21c for ordinary fresh gathered and 19c to 20c for cold storage and lined.

Potatoes—Are quoted unchanged, although the tone is firm on account of the good demand and the moderate offerings. Cars on the track here are quoted at 65c to 70c. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at 75c to 80c.

Poultry—Receipts to-day were light but larger receipts are expected shortly. The demand here is fair and prices are steady at 8c to 9c per lb. for chickens, 8c to 9c for ducks, 7c to 8c for geese, 10c to 12c for turkeys and 6c to 6½c for old fowls.

Dressed Hogs—The market still has a declining tendency and car lots here are quoted 25c per cwt lower at \$5.75 bid.

Seeds—Are in fair demand, especially the choice grades for export. Timothy is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.50 per bushel at outside points.

Baled Hay—The easier tone continues noticeable. Car lots on track here are steady at \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Receipts are fair and

December, 201 65c; March and June, 281 95c. Weather in France, north and south, cold; forecast, north and south, cold.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Trade was active in the best cattle of all lines at the Western Market to-day, but owing to the liberal offerings of common and rough butchers' and of light stockers, which made up the bulk of the arrivals, these showed a weaker tendency, and some loads were sold below the normal prices previously current. The receipts were 94 cars, 1,583 cattle, 2,189 sheep and lambs, 1,178 hogs and 43 calves.

The limited offerings of exporters' hardly sufficed to fill the demand, and strong prices prevailed. The best figure reported was \$4.50. No really choice cattle were received, the bulk consisting of light to medium weight cattle, which were not finished so well as they should be for exporting purposes.

Choice well fattened butchers' of suitable weights were not brought forward in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, and so for extra good lots fancy prices were recorded. The general tendency of values in the medium and rougher grades continued downward, holders under 900 lbs. selling lower than last week, and canners declined considerably.

About the only cows that met with a ready sale were heavy export ones, of 1,250 lbs. up. Any lighter than these were classed with light butchers' cows, and canners, and besides being slow of sale were considerably lower. Rough and canning cows were not wanted, and had to be sold for less prices than ruled for them last week.

The enquiry for feeders of 1,050 lbs. and upwards kept up well, but a light demand was reported for light feeders and stockers. The farmers seem to be only wanting heavy cattle that they can fatten in a short time, and showed a lack of speculative interest in the lighter grades.

Sheep were steady and unchanged. Lambs opened weak and closed steady, notwithstanding the liberal deliveries. All that came forward were sold. Calves did not sell readily, and only those of the best quality were wanted.

The values of exporters' ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.60 per cwt. Buyers said that they would have paid \$5 for heavy well finished cattle.

A good demand for export bulls was reported and values were firm. Bulls of 1,500 to 2,200 lbs. sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Export cows of good quality sold readily and at steady prices, but lighter ones at a reduction. We quote:—Export cows, 1,800 lbs. up, \$3.12½ to \$3.50; lighter cows, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs., \$2 to \$2.90; canning cows, 700 lbs. up, \$1.30 to \$1.90 per cwt.

Best grades of butchers' cattle were in good demand and generally sold well, although some buyers were lower in their views, and were offering \$1 to \$4.25 for select steers of 1,100 lbs. The best sold high. Quotations follow:—Best butchers' loads, of \$4 to \$4.25; choice picked lots, \$4.30 up; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4; common to fair, \$3.30 to \$3.70; common, \$2.75 to \$3; rough and inferior, \$2 to \$2.65; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs were unchanged. We quote as follows:—Export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.40; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, \$3.60 to \$4.25 per cwt; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; calves, \$2 to \$10 each and 3½ to 5½c per lb.

The enquiry kept active for short-keep feeders. Other lines were quiet. We quote:—Best feeding steers, must be of good quality, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4; feeding steers, 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3 to \$3.40; stock steers and heifers 600 to 800 pounds, \$2.65 to \$3.00. Stock calves, of good feeding quality, 400 lbs. up, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.; off colors, same weights, \$1.90 up.

Milk cows were worth \$30 to \$65 each. Hogs continued unchanged. One

BIG DEMAND FOR POULTRY.

One English Dealer Wants 3,000 Cases Per Week.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has received communications from British dealers who desire to purchase Canadian poultry. One of the dealers Mr. James Blackburn, of Manchester, Eng., is at present in Canada negotiating for the shipment of poultry. He states that he would be glad if he received the names of Canadian poultry shippers so that the chickens could be shipped early in December.

For four years the Department of Agriculture has exported the chickens fatted at the illustration stations to Mr. Blackburn. The dealings have been perfectly satisfactory and the prices obtained for the chickens have been profitable. Mr. Blackburn said that he would like to handle 3,000 cases of chickens per week.

The Department has also received a letter from Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Manchester, Eng. Mr. Rothwell says: "There seems to be a very good prospect for all kinds of poultry this Christmas. If you can give or have any consignments sent me, you can rest assured of the utmost value being obtained. Cash and sales sent immediately goods are disposed of. The probable prices are as follows:

Large cock turkeys, plucked, 14 to 18 lbs., 9d to 10d per lb.

Plucked turkeys, 12 to 13 lbs, 8½d to 9d per lb.

Plucked turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs., 7½d to 8d per lb.

Plucked chickens, 8d per lb.

Plucked ducks, 7d per lb.

Turkeys in feather, 6½d to 7d per lb.

I trust that I may have consignments from Canada."

Mr. Hare, Chief of the Dominion Poultry Division, stated that these approximate prices should offer substantial inducements to Canadian exporting firms to ship poultry to Great Britain. The poultry should be forwarded in a steamship equipped with cold storage. The railway and steamship companies will inform shippers when suitable steamships will leave St. John or Halifax. Even on small consignments of poultry, the freight charges will not be over one cent per pound.

The chickens fatted at the illustration stations have been sold in Toronto, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Sydney, C. B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., and also to dealers in other smaller cities. The price obtained for the fatted chickens in Toronto was 11 cents per pound; in Montreal, 13 cents per pound; and in the cities in the Maritime Provinces, with the exception of Charlottetown, 11 cents per pound. The chickens were sold at Charlottetown at 10 cents per pound.

The fatted chickens sold to the merchants gave perfect satisfaction and it would be to the interest of farmers to fatten their chickens before they are marketed. The Department could have sold several times as many fatted chickens if an extra number could have been bought from the farmers in the vicinity of the fattening stations. A Charlottetown merchant stated: "We have a reply from the party to whom we shipped the last lot, and he speaks of them as being very fine, and expressed surprise that we could produce such chickens in this country." Almost any farmer in Canada can produce fatted chickens equal to the Government chickens at little extra expense for labor and feed.

BANK MANAGER SUICIDES.

F. B. McNaughton, of Tilbury, Shoots Himself.

A despatch from Tilbury says:—Mr. F. B. McNaughton, manager of the Merchants' Bank of this place, committed suicide on Sunday about 4.30 p.m., by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He had only been here about three or four weeks, and came here from Gananoque, where he held a position

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A parcel containing \$10,000 sent from a bank in Winnipeg to Vancouver by mail, has been lost.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, ex-M.P., of Montreal, is dead.

Frederick Bush committed suicide at Niagara-on-the-Lake by opening an artery in his arm on Saturday.

Bernhardt Burns of Anderdon township was crushed to death while struggling with a pair of frightened horses at Amherstberg, on Saturday.

The Royal Canadian Academy will hold its annual exhibition of pictures in Montreal next spring.

A large number of the locked-out boot and shoe workers of Quebec have left for the United States.

The inland revenue returns at Hamilton last month were \$79,776, an increase of \$11,738 over same month last year.

C. P. R. land sales in the west for the month of November aggregated 22,563.95 acres, realizing the sum of \$107,363.21.

Western Ontario hotel men met at London, Ont., and decided to advance rates in all dollar-a-day hotels to a dollar and a half.

The Medical Health Officer of Montreal thinks that the census of the large cities should be taken by the municipal authorities.

Several Woodstock banks have received warnings that a number of professional burglars from the other side have crossed the line to carry on work here.

The customs collections for the port of Windsor during the month of November amounted to \$64,779, an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$24,839.

John J. Price has entered a suit against the city of Hamilton to quash the by-laws which gave the Bell Telephone Company an exclusive franchise in that city.

T. B. Southgate, late of Croydon, Surrey, England, now residing at Rosser, Manitoba, just came into \$250,000 by the death of A. L. Webb whose life Mr. Southgate gallantly saved in 1895.

FOREIGN.

A Japanese student has been arrested at Yokohama for attempting assassination of Marquis Ito.

The cotton crop of the United States for 1903 will be 9,962,032 bales, of an average weight of 490 lbs.

In deference to French susceptibilities the name of Fashoda has been changed to Cabak.

The Czar and Czarina arrived at St. Petersburg from Skieriewice Russian Poland, on Saturday, her Majesty having completely recovered her health.

The United States Government has given directions looking to the recognition of King Peter Karageorgevitch of Servia.

Russia and Austria have proposed to the powers to establish an international gendarmerie in Macedonia to preserve peace.

Five million bushels of wheat raised in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories last year and taken to Minneapolis, is of unmarketable quality.

Dr. Cyrus Edison, a well-known physician of New York, died in Roosevelt Hospital Wednesday night from heart failure, superinduced by a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

Pope Pius intends to adopt coercive measures to compel the return of money loaned by the late Pope. It is in the millions, and the names of some of the borrowers are not recorded.

In a fit of jealous rage over the continued rejection of his attentions, Thomas McCabe, of New Haven, Conn., severely slashed Miss Hattie Gilmore across the face with a razor

Stressed Hogs.—The market still has a declining tendency and car lots here are quoted 25c per cwt lower at \$5.75 bid.

Seeds.—Are in fair demand, especially the choice grades for export. Timothy is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.50 per bushel at outside points.

Baled Hay.—The easier tone continues noticeable. Car lots on track here are steady at \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw.—Receipts are fair and quotations are unchanged at \$5 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—The grain market is dull and steady throughout. The foreign market is so low and the home market so high that it is almost impossible to do business. Oats were steady, and the demand, both local and export, was slow. No. 1 nor. wheat is quoted at 79½c; No. 2 northern, 77c and No. 3 at 73c, store, Fort William. We quote as follows:—No. 2 white oats, store, 35½c; No. 3 oats, store, 21½c to 23c; No. 2 oats, low freights west, for export, 29c; No. 2 peas, 52c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 42c.

Flour.—The price on Manitoba flour is now pretty low. Patents range from \$4.60 to \$5.50, and strong bakers', \$4.30 to \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.15 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$4; extras, \$4.50 to \$4.65; straight rollers in bags, \$1.90 to \$1.95, and extras, in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed.—Demand is fairly a live, and the tone of the market firm. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50; middles, \$21 to \$23 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oat.—The demand for rolled oats was steady. The market is steady at \$1.72½ to \$1.75 per bag and at \$3.75 to \$3.77 per barrel.

Hay.—The market is steady. We quote:—No. 1, \$8.75 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; low mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

Beans.—Chicago prices, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.50 in car lots.

Provisions.—Heavy Canada short cut pork, \$19.50 to \$20; light short cut, \$18 to \$18.50; American short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8c to 8½c; kettle rendered, 10c; ham, 10½c to 11c; bacon, 11c; fresh killed about in hogs, \$7.25; country dressed hogs, \$6.50; dressed Chatham hogs, in car lots, \$6.25 to \$6.10; live hogs, 5c.

Eggs.—Canada select, 24c to 25c, and straight receipts, 20c to 21c; Montreal mixed, 18c to 19c; refrigerator, 16c to 17c.

Cheese.—Ontario, 10½c to 10¾c; townships, 10½c to 10¾c; Quebec (November), 10c.

Butter.—Townships creamery, 17c to 17½c; western dairy, in tubs, 16c to 16½c; western roll, 17c to 17½c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Dec. 8.—Flour firm. Wheat, spring firm; No. 1 northern, carloads, 89c; winter strong; No. 2 red, 87c through billed. Corn easier; old No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 corn, 50c to 50½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. Barley, western, 53c to 64c. Rye, No. 1, 61½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 8.—Wheat, on passage, rather easier. Wheat, parcels No. 2 Calcutta (club, December, 29s 9d; passage, 30s 1½d; new crop December, 31s 9d. Wheat, parcels No. 1 hard Manitoba, December, 32s 9d; wheat parcel No. 1 northern Manitoba, 31s 1½d. Corn, on passage, firmer, with a better inquiry. Corn, cargoes La Plata yellow, rye terms, January, 18s 1½d; passage, 17s 10½d; just sailed, 17s 9d. Corn, parcel mixed American, December, 18s 17½d, new; old December, 18s 6d.

Antwerp, Dec. 8.—Wheat, spot quiet; No. 2 red winter, 16½c. Corn spot, American mixed, 15½c 6c. Flour, spot Minneapolis patent, 26½c.

We quote:—Best feeding steers, must be of good quality, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4; feeding steers, 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3 to \$3.40; stock steers and heifers 600 to 800 pounds, \$2.65 to \$3.00. Stock calves, of good feeding quality, 400 lbs. up, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.; off colors, same weights, \$1.90 up.

Milk cows were worth \$30 to \$65 each.

Hogs continued unchanged. Quotations follow:—Selects, not more than 200, nor less than 160 lbs. of prime bacon quality, \$4.60; lights and fats, \$4.35; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

PATRIOTIC SALMON.

Leave American and Come to Canadian Waters to be Caught.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Not long ago Americans discovered that they could intercept the salmon heading for the Fraser River before they reached the mouth of that stream. This almost broke the hearts of the British Columbia packers, who came down here, insisting that the fishing regulations must be made less stringent, or they would have to go out of business. Meanwhile our neighbors were running up new canneries, one of them completed in July last to employ 600 hands and turn out five million tins of fish a year. But now comes news that the fish have taken a new route to the Fraser, and that most of them have forsaken the vicinity of the American traps. The Puget Sound canners had expected this season an output of 750,000 cases of fifty tins each, but they realized only 130,000, while British Columbia put up 1,247,000 cases in all. Thus it looks as if the trouble had cured itself without any Government intervention. The fish, which really belong to us, are eluding the United States trappers, and several of the new canneries on the American side will be idle next year.

DRILL FOR CHINESE.

7,000 Men Now Under a Japanese Instructor.

A Peking despatch says:—As a result of the recent discovery made by the Dowager Empress of the helplessness of the Metropolitan army, especially the guard of the court, under Chiangkuei, who declared that the members of his force were unable to shoot because they had never had ammunition, and were not accustomed to the sound of a rifle, some 7,000 men under Gen. Mayauken, who has, hitherto, opposed any foreign drilling, are now under a Japanese instructor. They have been partially equipped with modern uniforms.

The Manchu troops of the Fight Bante's, which is the hereditary throne guard, at the command of the Dowager Empress, are receiving foreign drill instructions at Tientsin under the direction of Yit-ro-yuan Shih-Kai. The purpose of this move is to have an exclusive Manchu guard superior to the present one of the Dowager Empress, who mistrusts the Chinese troops, and is unwilling that the sole protection of the capital should be in the hands of Yuan Shih-Kai.

WILL FIGHT FOR JAPAN.

Canadians Applying to Consul-General in Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: That the spirit of adventure is strong in young Canadians is evidenced by a number of applications received by Hon. T. Nosse, Consul-General for Japan in Canada. On the strength of reports of impending trouble in the Far East, several applications have been received by Mr. Nosse from young men anxious to serve in the army or navy of Britain's ally. Two of those were from Ontario men, and two from Northwesterners who had done scouting

F. B. McNaughton, of Tilbury, Shoots Himself.

A despatch from Tilbury says:—Mr. F. B. McNaughton, manager of the Merchants' Bank of this place, committed suicide on Sunday about 4.30 p.m., by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He had only been here about three or four weeks, and came here from Gananoque, where he held a position as manager of the Merchants' Bank. His parents live in Quebec.

He was boarding at the International Hotel here, and on Sunday asked the proprietor to make out his bill, as he intended going away. Mr. Macdougall, teller of the Merchants' Bank here, was reading in his room just above the bank, when he heard a shot fired. He immediately ran down and tried the door, but found it locked, and the key on the inside. He broke a window in order to get in, and found Mr. McNaughton lying on the floor just behind the teller's office. He ran out for a doctor, and brought him there before five minutes had elapsed, but McNaughton was dead when the doctor arrived. Death was pronounced to have been instantaneous.

Mr. McNaughton had just come in from a walk. He went direct to the bank, and wrote a note to Mr. Macdougall, giving him his father's address and the combination of the safe, and stated that he had shot himself, and was perfectly sane. No cause for the act is known yet. Nearly every night deceased would go to the bank and walk up and down from about 10.30 until 12, as though he had something on his mind.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Revenue 83,214,360 Marks Below the Expenditure.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The total figures in the German budget for 1901 show expenditures aggregating 2,460,735,004 marks (\$10,700,000), an increase of 43,706,092 marks over 1900. The recurrent expenditures show an increase of 59,817,552 marks, while the extraordinary expenditures have been diminished by 16,111,460 marks. The revenues are estimated at 83,214,360 marks below the expenditures, of which the various States undertake an aggregate of 23,714,860 marks, the balance of 59,500,000 marks remaining as a deficit. The budget authorizes the Government to raise 214,700,000 marks through the medium of loans, the report of the Budget Committee stating that this amount is necessary in order to cover extraordinary demands and the deficit remaining over from 1902.

CANNOT BECOME LAWYERS.

Women Debarred by House of Lords From Practising.

A despatch from London says:—The House of Lords has finally decided that women are debarred by their sex from becoming qualified lawyers in this country. The question arose on the appeal of a Londoner, Miss Bertha Cavo, against the decision of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, not to admit her as a student for the purpose of being called to the bar. The Court decided that there was no precedent for a woman's admission to the Inns of Court, and no reason to create a precedent. The Benchers assert that the statutes of Gray's Inn ignore women so absolutely as to leave them no power to admit a woman.

SOLD 50,000 ACRES.

Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. Closes Big Deal.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Another large land deal has just been closed by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. This deal was made on Tuesday afternoon and involved a tract of 50,000 acres in the Canadian Northern Railway Company's grant. The purchasers are William Pearson, of Winnipeg, and Brown Brothers, of Portage la Prairie.

Pope Pius intends to adopt coercive measures to compel the return of money loaned by the late Pope. It is in the millions, and the names of some of the borrowers are not recorded.

In a fit of jealous rage over the continued rejection of his attentions, Thomas McCabe, of New Haven, Conn., severely slashed Miss Hattie Gilmore across the face with a razor and then killed himself.

Rev. Levi Wilcox, pastor of the Free Methodist Church, of Lindley, N. Y., was found dead in his barn, where he had been at work. When Adam Lohman, a friend of the pastor, attempted to raise the body he too fell dead, heart disease in both cases.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, discussed the excise question of the closing of saloons on Sunday, at a meeting of the City Club the other night, and asked the club members to support him in legislation to allow saloons in New York City to keep open on Sunday from 1 to 11 p. m.

FEARS A REVOLUTION.

This Explains Russia's Hesitancy to Force War on Japan.

A despatch from London says:—As eyes are turned towards Russia to see whether she is willing to fight Japan, accounts come from the former country that within her own borders there is serious danger of a revolutionary outbreak before the winter is past. A letter from Ekaterinograd, dated Dec. 2, says that correspondent has been engaged for several weeks in enquiring into the popular discontent. He declares that the recent disturbances were mere sputterings, which portend a coming conflagration. Chronic distress, due to bad harvests and lack of employment, incline the people toward revolution, but more is due to the tyranny of the administrative departments. The Russian agrarian and Socialist party has circulated a million copies of a proclamation to peasants denouncing the Government. From Moscow, Tamboff, Sebastopol, and elsewhere Socialist groups are actively carrying on a similar propaganda. Every town is a focus from which the rural districts are worked. The revolutionary agitation has spread from the universities to the schools, affecting both sexes. What alarms the Government most is that in several recent outbreaks, notably at Kiev, the soldiers refused to fire on civilians. The correspondent maintains that the extent of the revolutionary movement and its infiltration of the army are undoubtedly at the bottom of Russia's hesitation to force war on Japan, which would necessitate the drafting of a large number of soldiers to the Far East, and dangerously cenude European Russia.

A HAMILTON SHOOTING.

Barber Fired Two Shots at An Assistant.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—Another serious shooting affray, which may end in Frank Johnston, a colored barber, being charged with murder, occurred shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night at Johnston's barber shop, 124 John Street south. Johnston shot Nathaniel Moore, one of his assistants, in the neck. The bullet has not yet been located, and the doctors fear that he will not recover. After shooting Moore, Johnston turned his pistol on William Howard, another assistant, and fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. He next put the muzzle of the revolver to his own head and fired twice. One bullet struck his skull and glanced off, doing no particular damage, while the other merely burned a hole in the shoulder of his shirt. Moore and Johnston are both in the City Hospital. Johnston is under arrest on a charge of attempting to murder Howard, and a policeman is keeping watch beside his bed.

ARBITRATION WITH BRITAIN.

Movement in United States Favoring Treaty.

A despatch from Washington says: The awakening throughout the United States of a popular sentiment which it is hoped will develop into a national demand for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was the object of a gathering of prominent men on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Gen. John W. Foster, formerly United States Secretary of State. It is understood the movement has the hearty approval of President Roosevelt.

In April, 1896, a notable conference of the friends of international arbitration was held in Washington. That conference declared in favor of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and it was followed in January, 1897, by the signing of such a treaty by United States Secretary of State Hay and the late British Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote. The treaty failed by a close vote to receive the two-thirds majority required for its ratification. Prominent among the objections urged against this treaty were the complications growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the controversy over the Alaskan boundary. These having been disposed of, it is felt that the present is a favorable time to reawaken public sentiment in favor of a new arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

NEW CURE FOR TYPHOID.

Treatment of Child by Immersion in London Hospital.

A despatch from London says:—At the London hospital there is a little girl with typhoid fever who is undergoing an unusual method of treatment. For five days past the patient, who is only five years old, has been kept in a bath of hot water. She lies on water pillows and her body is entirely under water, which is kept at a constant temperature of 101 degrees by an arrangement of hot and cold water entering the mixing cistern from which it flows into the bath and thence out by a pipe. In the five days the child's temperature has fallen from 105 to 103 degrees, but the crisis has yet to come. At least three weeks must be spent in the bath before the disease can be shaken off.

Some years ago at the London hospital a man was kept immersed for six weeks and recovered.

TO INVADE UNITED STATES.

Lancashire Cotton Firm Will Erect Large Mills.

A despatch from London says:—One of the largest firms of cotton spinners at Bradford, Yorkshire, announce that they are preparing to erect mills in the United States, to which they will transfer hundreds of looms with their complement of combing, drawing and spinning machinery, the dismantling of which has already commenced. In making this announcement, the firm says:—

"The American manufacturers recently made such vast improvements in the manufacture and dying of the finest classes of goods, similar to those we produce, on which we are paying 100 per cent. and upwards in duty, that we are confident our present American department will not be able to pay its way more than three or four years more at the most."

STRUCK DOWN AND ROBBED.

A Fort Francis Tailor Was The Victim.

A despatch from Fort Francis, Ont., says:—A dastardly attempt at murder and robbery was made here on Wednesday morning on James Short, merchant tailor, and Frank Bates, a tramp lumber-jack is in

TORN TO PIECES BY LIONS

Terrible Fate of a Female Animal Trainer.

A Dessau, Duchy of Anhalt, Germany, despatch says: Frau Fischer, a lion tamer, was torn to pieces on Monday by four lions in a menagerie cage, and in sight of a great crowd of people. She was trying to make a lion spring through a hoop, and struck him with a whip, whereupon he leaped upon her and dismembered her at one stroke. The woman shrieked once, and the three other lions joined in the attack, and fought among themselves for fragments of her flesh. There was a frightful panic among the spectators, and many persons were injured. Finally the lion tamer's assistants, armed with iron rods and hooks, drove the animals from the woman's body. The children of Frau Fischer saw their mother killed.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Exports From Canada During the Past Month.

A London despatch says: The imports to Great Britain from Canada for the month of November were as follows:—

Cattle	14,680	\$246,487
Sheep & lambs	15,076	25,119
Wheat, cwts.	1,077,000	875,771
Wheat meal and flour	356,700	190,376
Peas, cwts.	34,040	16,582
Bacon, cwts.	67,078	166,822
Hams, cwts.	17,443	44,314
Butter, cwts.	20,226	96,094
Cheese, cwts.	178,800	471,521
Eggs, great hundreds	236,661	91,228
Horses, head ...	21	630

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

Growth Due Mainly to Diminished Death Rate.

A Berlin despatch says: The growth of the population of Germany in 1902, regarding which statistics have just been tabulated, was the greatest ever known, amounting to 902,312, or 15.61 per 1,000, compared with 15.09 in 1901 and 14.63 the average for the last ten years. The number of births during the decade increased only slightly, remaining just above 2,000,000 yearly. The gain therefore is due exclusively to the diminished death rate, which was 20.56 in 1902, compared with 22.68 for the previous decade.

FACES WATER FAMINE

Montreal's Supply is Lower Than Has Been Known.

A Montreal despatch says: Owing to the drought the city's water pumping plant is being taxed to its utmost to supply the demand. This is owing to the fact that there is only water enough in the aqueduct to run one wheel, which puts most of the work on the steam plant. The water is two feet lower in the aqueduct than it has ever been known.

WILL IMPORT MILCH GOATS.

U. S. Government to Experiment With Them.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Department of Agriculture has decided to send a representative abroad to all the countries of Europe and the East to make a special study of goats, and buy specimens of the best breeds of milch and fleecing animals. The goats thus secured will be kept at Government expense, and will be shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

There are no distinctively milch goats in this country, while in all

TO INDUCE OUR EXHIBITS.

Proposed Changes in St. Louis Regulations.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, and Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of Live Stock Associations, returned on Friday from Chicago, where they were attending the Fat Stock Show. Mr. Westervelt had an interview there with Col. C. F. Mills, Secretary of the live stock department of the St. Louis Exposition. Col. Mills said that arrangements were being made for giving greater importance to the classes of cattle in which Canadians are most largely interested. In the classes for sheep and bacon hogs prizes will be offered, which are more in proportion to their importance. The Canadian records also would be put in the next classification, in full.

The appointment of judges is a matter of interest to Canadians, and Col. Mills assured Mr. Westervelt that the men chosen would be fair and impartial. Whether Canadian exhibitors should have a voice in their selection had not been discussed. There is one thing, however, that still constitutes a serious impediment to Canadian exhibitors. This is the fact that Canadian exhibitors cannot sell their cattle after the show in the States. To remedy this would need either an order of the Treasury or all set of Congress, and Col Mills scarcely thought such a step feasible.

THOUSANDS LEAVING U. S.

The Steerage Accommodation Is at a Premium.

A New York despatch says:—The steamer La Touraine, which sailed on Thursday, took out 1,000 steerage passengers, and it was estimated that over 200 steerage passengers with tickets were left on the dock, owing to the overselling of accommodation. The line has agents all over the country selling tickets, and as advices regarding the number of tickets sold for a vessel are not received until the day before she sails, it is impossible to control the number of tickets sold. A scene of great excitement ensued when the officers refused to allow more people on the vessel. All holding tickets and unable to sail on Thursday will be kept at the company's expense until the sailing next week.

For several months the number of steerage passengers on all outgoing steamship lines has been very heavy. The travel this fall has been heavier than usual, and it is thought that many laborers have been able to accumulate a competence and are returning to their native lands to remain.

On board the White Star steamer Cedric, which left here on Thursday for Queenstown and Liverpool, there were 1,500 steerage passengers. This is the largest number of steerage passengers ever carried from a United States port on any one steamer.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Recommendations of Commission on Food and Drink.

A London despatch says:—The royal commission on arsenical poisoning from food and drink recommends the prohibition of the sale of beer and other liquid food, or of any liquid entering into the composition of food which contains one-hundredth of a grain or more of arsenic per gallon, and the prohibition of the sale of solid food containing one-hundredth of a grain per pound, "no matter whether habitually consumed in large or small quantities, or whether consumed as one (like golden syrup) or mixed with water or other substances (like chicory, etc.)." The commissioners find there are serious defects in the present machinery available to safeguard the public,

ON THE FARM.

PRUNING THE APPLE.

In pruning a fruit-bearing plant like the apple, attention must be given not only to the height and formation of the head, but to the removal of wood as well. The apple bears its fruit on spurs which are themselves developed from wood one year or more of age. For that reason therefore, the removal of wood which carries fruit spurs reduced the crop the tree is capable of bearing. This then, is a practicable way of thinning the fruit. Besides accomplishing this result, pruning can be used to lessen the annual growth and force the energy of the plant which would naturally be used in making wood, into the fruit, thus increasing its size or enabling the tree to carry a larger quantity than would be possible were a normal wood growth permitted.

FORMING THE HEAD.

Modern orchardists have come to look upon the low-headed tree as more desirable than those headed high. A head which is 2½ to 3 feet from the ground is at present considered more desirable than one which is 6 feet or more from the ground. The latter height was formerly frequently used. In forming the head care should be taken to have the framework branches disposed at different heights along the body of the tree—say from 3 to 6 inches apart, and distributed as evenly as possible around the body as a central axis; that is, when viewed from above the picture presented would be that of a wheel, the hub being the central axis of the tree and the framework branches representing the spokes.

MAIN BRANCHES.

For an apple tree three branches are considered the ideal number. More may be left upon some varieties particularly those which are strong growers, and upon trees which have a well-developed root system at planting time. If, however, the roots have been badly mutilated in removing the tree from the nursery, it will be safer to reduce the number to three rather than to maintain a larger number. These main framework branches upon the ordinary first-class nursery tree should not be more than 10 or 12 inches in length. At the close of the first season's growth after planting, each one of these three framework branches should be considered as though it were a separate nursery tree and if possible three subdivisions of this should be maintained for the wood supply of the second year, the three branches retained being cut back to about the same length as those originally held by the tree as planted in the first place. This operation should be repeated each succeeding year. By so doing a symmetrical development can be maintained and by cutting to an outside or an inside bud the habit of the tree can be modified so as to make it upright or spreading in character. Some trees are normally upright in their habit of growth, while others are spreading. This must be borne in mind and the character of the variety under treatment must be taken into consideration in cutting the branches so that they will be upright or spreading according to the desire of the planter.

EFFECT OF CUTTING BACK.

This frequent cutting back of the branches of the tree while it is young

A Fort Francis Tailor Was The Victim.

A despatch from Fort Francis, Ont., says:—A dastardly attempt at murder and robbery was made here on Wednesday morning on James Short, merchant tailor, and Frank Bates, a tramp lumber-jack is in jail, accused of the crime. Bates was given a job cutting wood on Saturday, and claiming to be a tailor was set to work in the shop Monday. Wednesday morning early, as soon as Mr. Short came to his shop, it is charged that he was approached from behind by Bates and knocked down with a small axe. He was then dragged to the rear of the shop with the blood gushing from his head, and robbed of his pocketbook and some other articles. Bates crossed over to Koo-hiching, Minn., where he was arrested in the afternoon.

WANTED MONEY FOR POOR.

Assassin's Excuse for Firing at The Secretary.

A despatch from London says:—George Frederick Robinson, the mining engineer, and alleged lunatic, who fired four shots at Kenneth Grahame, the secretary of the Bank of England, some days ago, was arraigned in the Mansion House Police Court on Wednesday morning and committed for trial. Robinson said he wanted the money of the Bank of England to be distributed among the poor. He declared that most of the cartridges which he fired at Mr. Grahame were loaded with candle grease.

OTTAWA HAS SURPLUS.

Financial Statement Shows \$10,000 to the Good.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Ald. Ellis, chairman of the Finance Committee, has prepared a statement for the year, which shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of \$10,000, despite the fact that \$37,000 had been spent to meet the fuel deficit and the fire relief. Then, too, the \$10,000 that the city received authority to borrow this year has not been borrowed.

BRITAIN BUYS WARSHIPS.

Vessels Built for Chili Acquired for \$9,375,000

A despatch from London says: It was officially admitted at the Admiralty on Thursday night that Great Britain has purchased the two battleships, Libertad and Constitution, built on the Clyde for Chili, the price being \$9,375,000 inclusive of all expenses.

MUST ACQUIRE THIBET.

Otherwise Britain Will Lose India, Says Savant.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Prof. Vampory, in an article in the Die Zeit on the possibility that the British expedition to Thibet will lead to international complications, declares that Great Britain must acquire Thibet unless she wishes to lose India.

HONOR FOR STRATHCONA.

Freedom of City of Edinburgh Conferred.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Strathcona was on Friday made a Burgess of the City of Edinburgh. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber instead of in the public hall. Lord Provost Cranstoun presided.

MINE CAGE FELL.

Eleven Miners Met Death in Belgian Colliery.

A despatch from Liege, Belgium, says:—Eleven coal miners were killed on Friday at the Gasson-Laquasse mine at Montegnée, through the breaking of the rope by which a cage was being hauled up.

and the East to make a special study of goats, and buy specimens of the best breeds of milch and shearing animals. The goats thus secured will be kept at Government expense, and will be shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

There are no distinctively milch goats in this country, while in all the Southern countries of Europe they are a common source of milk supply, the usual custom being for the goat herder to drive his animals to the houses of his customers, where the milk is drawn and furnished warm and fresh.

There has of late years been a demand for goats' milk for children and invalids, and it is believed that the introduction of milch goats would prove a profitable investment. The usual price of the milk when it can be had at all is 20 cents a pint, and the daily yield of an average milch goat is from two to three quarts.

BAND OF BANK ROBBERS.

Said to Have Planned Descent Upon Canadian Cities.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Warning has come from the United States Secret Service that a bold band of burglars is planning operations in Canada. The notice was received by the Montreal police, who in turn notified the banks, and circulars of warning have been sent to all branches ordering that every precaution be taken to guard the premises. The thieves' headquarters are in New York, and their programme includes visits to Montreal, Toronto, and other important banking centres. They are said to be desperate fellows, ready for almost any crime. The Toronto detectives have received no instructions in connection with the report.

BODY TORN INTO PIECES.

Fearful Accident to an Engineer in Berlin.

A despatch from Berlin, Ont., says:—A shocking accident took place on Monday forenoon at the Ontario Sugar Company factory. Fred Clifton, of Saginaw, Michigan, chief engineer for the company was torn to pieces by being caught in a belt which broke while he was putting it into the wheel from which it had slipped. Nearly every bone in his body was crushed and both legs were torn from the body. Death was instantaneous. He was a married man and came here from Saginaw some months ago.

BRITONS WHO SEEK HOMES.

Whither Emigrants From the Old Lands Turn.

A despatch from London says:—The following is the classification of the emigrants who left British ports for Canada during the month of November: English, 1,452; Irish, 70; Scotch, 108; foreigners, 2,189.

The following are the totals for the eleven months preceding: English, 47,246; Irish, 2,565; Scotch, 10,247; foreigners, 36,823. To Australia and New Zealand for the same time the emigrants numbered 11,695; to Africa, 59,772.

The number of British emigrants going to the United States was 119,907.

NEW FIELD FOR CATTLE.

Stand Voyage From Canada to South Africa Well.

A despatch from London says:—J. G. Jardine, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, arrived in London on Monday. He says that prospects for Canadian trade with Africa are excellent. As to the cattle trade, 250 had been landed recently from the Monarch. The importers had expected that they would have to keep them two months to fatten, but they landed in such good condition that they were killed immediately.

no matter whether habitually consumed in large or small quantities, or whether consumed as one (like golden syrup) or mixed with water or other substances (like chicory, etc.). The commissioners find there are serious defects in the present machinery available to safeguard the public, and urge that more extended powers be given to the authorities to condemn unwholesome food, the establishment of official "standards" and the creation of a "board of reference," to which could be referred specific points and whose decisions should be carried out by the department concerned, the latter's action being subject to the control of Parliament.

BURNED WAY TO FREEDOM

A Horse Thief Makes an Ingenious Escape.

A Grand Forks, B. C., despatch says: Edwin Rose, known as "Slippery Ed," who was in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of horse-stealing, escaped from the lock-up in a most ingenious manner. He fired the lower portion of the wooden door and so regulated the blaze that it was confined to a small area. This was accomplished by dampening the rest of the woodwork with water. He avoided suffocation by opening the window and screening himself behind a blanket suspended over the window. Provincial Constable Dinsmore, on visiting the lock-up next morning discovered a hole eighteen inches in extent in the bottom of the door, which is four or five inches thick. Rose put out the fire before he left. He is wanted by the United States authorities also, on a charge of horse-stealing.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Walked Ten Miles Clothed Only in Her Nightdress

A St. Thomas despatch says: Miss Crawford, who lives with her parents near Sheddin, and who is not of sound mind, had a terrible experience Saturday morning. The family live ten miles from the city, and the woman walked the distance here with no clothing on her excepting her night dress and without either shoes or stockings. Her feet were badly cut from the hard road, and she was half frozen, and suffered greatly from the exposure. She made her way into the Hutchinson House about 8.30 a.m., and was cared for and a physician summoned. Her mother arrived a short time afterwards. The strange sight of the woman in white alarmed men who had seen her, especially those who believe in ghosts and other apparitions. The young woman is 18 years of age. This is the second time she has ran away in the same manner.

MAILS IN THE WEST.

Trips From Athabasca Landing to Fort Chipewyan.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Post-Office Department has arranged for two special trips during the present Winter season for the conveyance of mails from Athabasca Landing to Fort Chipewyan. The first mail will leave Athabasca Landing on the 2nd of January, 1904. Mail leave Edmonton for Athabasca Landing every Tuesday, and arrive at the latter place on Thursday.

EASY TO TAKE GIBRALTAR.

French Minister Makes Significant Remark.

A despatch from Paris says:—M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, is quoted by the Figaro as making this remark at a dinner of young lawyers on Friday night: "Gibraltar—nothing would be easier than to take it from the British. It is a fortress to laugh at."

consideration in cutting the branches so that they will be upright or spreading according to the desire of the planter.

EFFECT OF CUTTING BACK.

This frequent cutting back of the branches of the tree while it is young prevents the long bare branches which are so characteristic of old orchard trees. It also prevents the tree from growing too tall—a condition which makes it difficult to gather the fruit or to spray the tree. With the low-head trees less propping is necessary than with trees having long framework branches. The load of fruit is carried nearer the trunk, and the main structural branches being larger in proportion to their length are therefore better able to carry any load of fruit which the tree may develop.

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL CROPS.

Judicious pruning, as has been pointed out, not only facilitates the work of cultivation and spraying, but at the same time determines to a very considerable extent the fruiting habits of the tree, that is the quantity of bearing wood which a tree carries can be modified by pruning so that it will be practically impossible for the tree to retain more fruit in any given season than the root is capable of supplying with a proper amount of nourishment. With such a balance between the fruit-bearing wood of the tree and its root-system maintained, biennial crops will be less likely and annual crops will be more common. Orchardists in general are coming to believe that the reason for the biennial crop in many orchards is due to the fact that during the crop year the trees are allowed to overbear, and that their vitality is therefore so much reduced that it is impossible for them to carry a satisfactory crop the succeeding year. The thinning of the fruit with the result that a crop is borne each year, has convinced practical growers that overbearing is the cause of the biennial fruit production.

WINTER READING.

Subscribe for several good papers this fall and keep up with the times. There are many new and valuable facts discovered every week. All are not applicable to your conditions, but many of them are just the thing you need to know to enable you to compete in the industrial world with reasonable prospects of success. It is not necessary that you try all of the get-rich-quick schemes that are suggested, but ideas suggested by practical men of experience are well worthy of your notice. When some man claims he has a variety of grain which will yield more per acre than common grain, it is worth looking up, and when you read in the market report that some man marketed a car load of fat cattle at a high price you might well consider whether or not you could produce that kind of cattle at a profit. To be sure, all farmers are not so situated as to permit of the same kind of farming, but every farm is so situated that with the tastes and the abilities of its present owner, some kind of farming will be more remunerative in enjoyment and material wealth than any other, and until you have discovered that particular kind of farming and inaugurated it into your system you are not at your best. Papers, magazines, experiment station reports, farmers' bulletins, Farmers' Institute annuals, conventions, meetings, etc., and above all observation and strict application to business, will help you to decide what is really the best plan for you to follow.

We have a long winter before us with many long evenings, which can very profitably be spent in reading and studying.



CHRISTMAS NECKWEAR.

Our Christmas Neckwear is now complete the styles and silks are sure to please you. Buy useful presents for your gentlemen friends at our store from the following list: Silk Neck Scarfs, Ways Mufflers, Gloves, White and Fancy Shirts, Silk Umbrellas, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Boys' Sweaters, Hats and Caps, Overcoats, Odd Vests, etc., etc. Buy early and avoid the rush.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Does He Smoke a Pipe ?

If he does, nothing you can buy will please him so well as receiving a

GOOD BRIER CASE PIPE

or some other high class article for a smoker's use, at Xmas. We have a large assortment of fine goods, such as

Silver Mounted Amber Case Pipes, G. B. D's, B. B. B's, J. R. C's, Peterson's and other High Class Brier Pipes.

Imported Tobaccos in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins. Tobacco Pouches and other high grade goods.

At THE PLAZA,

JOHN STREET.

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NUISANCES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

NO TROUBLE

We say that it is "NO TROUBLE" to keep your feet warm if you buy a pair of our Felt Boots.

See our Ladies' \$1 Lines

Men's Neat Felt Congress and Lace \$1.25 & \$1.50



Xmas Presents Here is a small List. Presents useful & acceptable

Try any lady with an "Empress" or "Dorothy Dod Shoe" and see the effect. A pair of Jersey Cloth Leggings all right; or a fine Overshoe. In Slippers you cannot make a mistake. For Baby Soft Sole Boots—all colors. Men appreciate a pair of our \$2.00, \$2.50 or \$3.00 lines of Shoes, or if you want to do it grand "The Slater" or a Fancy Slipper.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

WE HAVE A FINE

Pure Scotch Wool, rib knit, unshrinkable Underwear, regular \$3.00 stuff at

\$1.25 Per Garment.

Heavy, All-Wool rib knit unshrinkable Underwear, regular \$2.75 stuff at

\$1.00 Per Garment.

A very fine line at 75c. per garment.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

310 students enrolled last year—184 young ladies and 125 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$120 won in 1901 by Albert College students.

New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book Keeping, Shorthand Telegraph, Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ. Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 24th 1903.

For illustrated circulars, Address
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

Do not forget to buy that lamp you were looking at at Boyle & Son's before they are picked up. Good lamps and more of them than any other store. **BOYLE & SON.**

Nickle Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickel Trays and Chaffing Dishes. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Baby could not walk, thought we would lose him. Hennequin's Infant Tablets, "I believe" saved his life.

Mrs. J. L. LITTLE, "Barriedale," 25c per package prepaid to any address.

Come in

and see what we can give you with a 1 pound

ART BAKING Powder.

JOY & PERRY.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

Remember the Boys' Concert, in the Eastern Meth. Church, this Friday evening Dec. 11th. A good program will be given by the boys. Admission 15c.

Catalogues No Good.

All articles of Jewellery illustrated therein can be procured from SMITH's at lower prices.

Ebony Mirrors.

Brushes and Combs, mounted with Sterling letters. Best in quality, lowest in price, at SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE

A Handsome Present.

A parcel, containing a beautiful fur sleigh robe and a pair of gauntlets, was left at the Methodist parsonage, Selby, on Saturday last. Not knowing who are the donors, the pastor (Rev. D. Balfour) desires hereby to make known his appreciation of the kindness and to express his thanks for the gift.

Cheese Factory Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Deseront Cheese Factory is called at the factory, on Thursday Dec. 17th, 1903, at 1.30 p.m., to close up the business of the year, to appoint officers for 1904, and all other business to the best interests of the factory. All persons interested are invited to attend.

BRENNAN & BERRY, MANLY JONES, Proprietors. Sec. Treas.

The Christmas Dinner.



Get Your Overcoat and Fall Suit.

You don't need a weather wise man to tell you it is high time to be ready for a cold wave, and see that you make your selection from the clothing stock of

Merchant **James Walters,** Napanee Tailor,

One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

On Saturday 18th we will sell Nickel Plated San Toy Irons, three in a set, complete, for \$1. One day only.

BOYLE & SON.

Diamonds.

We have special values in Diamond Rings this Xmas—all sizes and all prices.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE

For One Day Only.

Thursday 17th we will sell Nickel Plated Tea Kettle, No. 9, for 85c. Only one to each person. Do not ask us the day before or day after the above date. This sale is for one day only. **BOYLE & SON.**

Lowney's Christmas

Chocolates

at the Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Watches. Watches.

Every style—we never had as large a stock at the range of prices. They are selling fast.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

School Concert.

The pupils of Miss Harrison's school, Palace Road will give a Christmas entertainment in Gerow's cheese factory on the evening of December 23rd.

CALENDARS—We expect our calendars will be in next week, and as they are too good and too expensive to give to every child that asks, we will thank our customers to call themselves. We cannot hand out to children. **BOYLE & SON.**

BETTER THAN EVER.—"The Weekly Sun," the farmers business paper, promises to be even more interesting to the farmers in 1904 than in the past. The Sun is one of the few papers that places the farmers' interests before all others. Subscriptions may be left at The Napanee Express Office. 50-1-m

Eaton-Hurlburt's Christmas

Stationery

at The Medical Hall

FRED L. HOOPER.

The Leading Hardware House for Stoves and Furnaces

JOHN STREET.

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes. &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

The president of the Bay of Quinte district hockey league, Mr. H. E. Smith, Napanee, says the league will not meet this season as usual on the first Saturday in December and that the league is not likely to organize this season, therefore the Picton club which has been playing in this league will make application to become members of the Trent Valley league. This club will meet in Mr. M. R. Allison's law office on Monday night, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

Uric Acid Said to Shorten Life. 60 per cent. of the Diseases from which People Die said to be caused by it. This statement made by a Prominent Doctor.

If you feel dull and have headache it is because some little crystals of uric acid are stopping some small passage in your head. If a sharp pain takes you in the shoulders or you feel great pain when you are moving, and the limbs become swollen, it is called rheumatism, and is caused by the uric acid crystals which have coated the lining of a vein or artery, thus making it brittle. If you are growing old before your time it is because you are filled with these little crystals: they are changing the veins and arteries from delicate, pliable ducts to stiff tubes which are unable to carry the amount of blood they should. The heart becomes coated with these crystals and the victim dies of heart failure. They clog the blood vessels of the lungs and help consumption. The kidneys are the filters of the system; when they are in a normal condition of health and strength they carry off this deadly poison. But they, too, become impaired by the ravages of uric acid.

A preparation that acts directly on the kidneys and urinary organs, assisting them to throw off the deadly poisons and restore them to a normal degree of strength and activity, has been prepared from the gums, barks, balsams and roots found in the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. It has been called the O. R. Kidney Cure (Old Reliable) from the fact that it never fails. It dissolves the uric acid crystals and thus restores you to health and prolonged life. Each bottle of the O. R. Kidney Cure contains a full ten days treatment and can be had from all druggists, 50c per bottle.

Nickle - Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickel Trays and Chaffing Disks. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Baby could not walk, thought we would lose him. Hennesquin's Infant Tablets, "I believe" saved his life.

Mrs. J. L. LIDDLE, "Barriedale," 25c per package prepaid to any address. DOUGLAS & Co., Napanee, Ont.

A. S. Kimmery will sell 26 and 28 lbs. of sugar \$1. Good Flour, \$2.10: New Raisins, Peels, and all Xmas goods in stock; 9 lbs sulphur 25c. Douglas' Egyptian Liniment 20c; 3 boxes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills \$1; Carter's Little Liver Pill, 15c. Bring me your skunk, con, mink and fox skins.

It is perhaps not generally known that silver coins from the United States are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. A Toronto business man was surprised the other day on being obliged to go to the customs and pay 20 cents in order to get possession of one American silver dollar, which had been sent to him through the mails, and been stopped by the customs authorities.

Canes. Canes.

An elegant assortment of Walking sticks suitable for Xmas gifts. All kinds of wood. They are beauties.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. SCOTT, 21st Proprietor.

Wedded Last Week.

A very quiet wedding took place in town on Monday of last week when Miss Lona Smith, of the Township of Richmond, was united in marriage to Mr. Tracey Wallbridge, of Prince Edward County. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, at the Western parsonage.

Read This.

A ticket at the Public Library costs you only one dollar. This makes a cheap present for you to give to some less fortunate friend or employee.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Two excellent sets of CARLE and GIBBON. Enquire of the Librarian.

Band Concert.

What promises to be one of the most enjoyable concerts of the season will take place at the Brisco opera house, Napanee, on Friday evening, Dec. 18th, when the Deseronto Citizens' Band, under the direction of A. D. Murchison, bandmaster, will render a highly first-class vocal and instrumental programme. The Deseronto Citizens' Band is a creditable organization as the people of Napanee well know, and there is no doubt but that their concert will be well patronized. Full particulars will be given next week.

\$1,000 for An Idea.

Here is a chance for our readers. To any person who can suggest premiums that can be adopted and will prove more popular and greater value than the two pictures "Heart Broken" and "Hard to Choose," and the quick reference coloured map of the Dominion with enlarged maps of this province, which are this year given with The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, the publishers of that great Weekly will pay one thousand dollars. This year's premiums are certainly immense value, and will be hard to surpass. However, there is \$1,000 waiting for any one who can improve on them.

Death of Marshall Davis.

A much respected resident of Adolphustown died Wednesday in the person of Marshall Davis, aged 57 years. Deceased had only been ill a short time of catarrh. He was a son of the late Archibald Davis, Adolphustown. Five brothers and one sister survive. They are: A. R. Davis, Winnipeg; Sidney and Wallace W., in Manitoba; T. N. and George, Adolphustown; and Miss Amy at home. Four sons and one daughter survive, viz: Fred Norman and Roy at home; Arthur in Manitoba, and Belle at home. His wife, a daughter of the late Norman Scott, survives him. The deceased was a kind neighbor, a loving and indulgent father and husband, whose death will be mourned by a very large circle of friends. The funeral takes place on Saturday to the family plot at Adolphustown.

Chinese factory is called at the factory on Thursday Dec. 17th, 1903, at 1.30 p.m., to close up the business of the year, to appoint officers for 1904, and all other business to the best interests of the factory. All persons interested are invited to attend. BRENNAN & BERRY, MANLY JONES, Proprietors. Sec.-Treas.

The Christmas Dinner.

In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. It may not be fair for any to do that—let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

Lennox Farmers' Association.

A public meeting of the Lennox Farmers' Association will be held in the town hall, Napanee, on Saturday December 19th, at 2 p.m. All members will please attend.

R. M. BRISCO, W. R. LOTT, Pres. Sec'y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Horse Blankets.

We have the largest and best stock of Horse Blankets in town. Ours weigh more and wear better than others at higher prices. BOYLE & SON.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.

14-1 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Take a Look

Take a Look

at Smith's Christmas stock. It is complete with everything suitable for Xmas gifts. You all pass our door every day.

DROP IN

You'll not be urged to buy.

Smith's Jewellery Store.

Stationery

at The Medical Hall

FRED L. HOOPER.

The Leading Hardware House for Stoves and Furnaces.

MADOLE & WILSON.

"My Physicians Told Me I Must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well-known business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.—102

FOUND AT LAST! WHAT?

The place where we can get the most and best goods for the least money. You would be surprised to see the

QUALITY and QUANTITY

you can get in the different lines of

Fruits for 25c.

We are all going there for our supplies for the Xmas Pudding and Cake.

Try their Tea at 25c. per pound. It beats them all in the cup.

They also have most everything suitable for Xmas gifts in China and Glassware, at wonderfully low prices. Call and see them.

The Coxall Co'y.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes and Handles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Lunatic at Large.

Saturday Chief Rankin received notification of the escape of a patient from the asylum at Kingston, named Joseph Trewin, and was asked to keep a lookout for him. As yet he has not made his appearance around this section. The police of all the surrounding town have been asked to be on the lookout for the man. He has not been captured yet.

When Baby had Scald Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and sure cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—103

Death of James Emerson.

James Emerson, an old and well-known resident of Salem passed away on Thursday morning after a short illness lasting from Saturday last. For quite a number of years deceased was employed by this town as nightwatchman, and it can be truly said that he was a faithful and efficient servant and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His death will be mourned by his host of friends.

Sleigh Bells.

We carry a fine assortment of String and Shaft Bells, Chimes, &c.

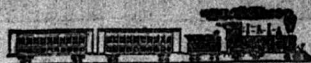
MADOLE & WILSON.

Teacher—How far is Philadelphia from Pittsburg?

Tommy—Just about as far as it kin be. Pittsburg's got de penman en-thed, an' Philadelphia's wid de tail-enders.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:07 a.m.	Going East, 7:07 a.m.
" 4:33 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 10:59 a.m.	" 12:25 p.m. noon
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:48 p.m. noon
" 4:33 p.m.	" 6:40 p.m.
" 8:11 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 6-1y

Order your Wines and Liquors for the holidays at Fitzpatrick's Liquor Store, John Street. All the leading brands in foreign and domestic goods at prices that are right. 51-c-p.

Does He Smoke Cigars?

Present him with a box of fine cigars for a Xmas gift. A large assortment of suitable goods such as Domestic and Imported Havana Cigars in boxes of 10's, 25's and 50's. Fancy and durable Cigar Cases, Amber and Ivory Cigar Holders, Silver Match Safes and other useful goods. At the PLAZA CIGAR STORE, John St.

XMAS SUGGESTIONS.

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
BILL BOOKS, HAIR BRUSHES,
HAND MIRRORS, PERFUMES,
—and—
FINE BOXED STATIONERY.

Wallace's Drug Store.

Frank Johnson, a colored barber of Hamilton, while drunk, accused an employee named Nathaniel Moore of robbing him. He drew a revolver and began a lively fusillade in the shop. Moore was wounded in the shoulder; Wm. Howard, another employee, was wounded in the hand, and then Johnson shot himself in the head. None of the injuries are regarded as fatal.

"They Sell Well" says Druggist O'Dell of Turc, N.S. Want any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nauseous dose that makes one's very insides rebel—but pleasant, quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket.—35 cents.—104

LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES

Put up in Handsome Packages for Xmas.

—ALL FRESH AT—

Wallace's Drug Store.

Skating Rink.

The management of the rink wish to announce the following rates for the coming season for all tickets bought on or before Dec- 25th. After that date the price will be raised.

Children, 10 years or under, afternoons only, 50c.

School children 75c.

Ladies or gentlemen \$1.00.

Hockey and Skating \$2.00.

Very special attention will be given this year to skaters, and it is hoped they will take advantage of the low rate and procure season tickets.

Tickets can be secured from W. E. Fretz, at Madole & Wilson's, or from Perry Wagar.

Dainty Perfumes

—IN—

Dainty Packages

FOR XMAS

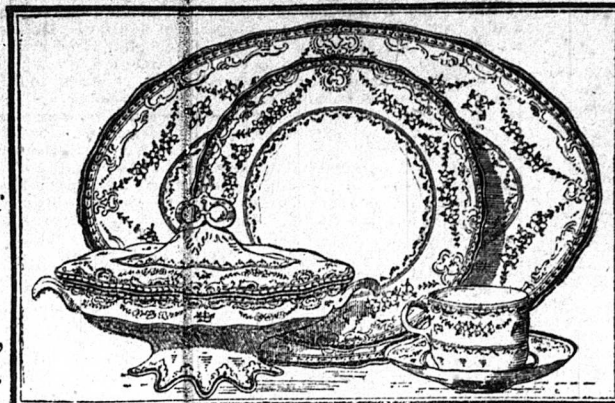
—at—

ONLY ELEVEN SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Bargains in Ladies' Jackets--

New lot for
Holiday
Selling.

\$4.00, \$5.00,
\$6.50, \$7.50.
\$9.00.



Special Lot DRESS SKIRTS

New Lines

\$3, \$3.50, \$4,
\$4.50, \$5.00.

Nothing to match
our Skirt values
within 50 miles of
Napanee.

Dinner Sets Free to our Patrons

This beautiful imported Semi-Porcelain Dinner Ware GIVEN AWAY, piece by piece, in any quantity to our Cash Customers.

We have adopted a new PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM, and are giving you these Handsome Dishes as we wish to make this the MOST POPULAR STORE IN TOWN.

With every 25 cent cash purchase you receive one Dinner Set Coupon.

All stocks full of bright useful goods. A look through the store will help you to decide what to give. We suggest that you buy early—take a little more time to select. Not the crowding now there will be later on. Assortments better too. Our staff of helpers increased for the holiday trade.

Here are some suggestions:

FOR LADIES.

Dress Patterns,
Waist Patterns,
Dress Skirts,
Underskirts,
Jackets or Capes,
Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Silk Ties,
Fancy Silk Collars,
Belts, Wrist Bags,
Purses, Umbrellas,
Fur Collars,
Mitts or Muffs.

FOR HOME.

New Table Linen,
Table Napkins,
Fine Towels,
Fancy Linen Pieces,
Blankets,
White Quilts,
Chenille or Lace
Curtains.

Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Napanee, - Ontario

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cordigan Jackets,
Underwear,
Mitts or Gloves,
Ties,
Braces,
Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers,
Top Shirts,
Umbrellas,
Dress Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.

Ask for your Coupons, One with every 25c Purchase.

500 SOUVENIRS FREE--

We will give to every buyer, until all are gone, a handsome Souvenir Wallpocket. Come early—only 500 to give away.

Double Coupons given with Kid Glove sales until Christmas.

The Hardy Dry Goods Company,

The Leading Dry Goods and Millinery House, Napanee

Dainty Perfumes
—IN—
Dainty Packages
FOR XMAS
—at—
Wallace's Drug Store.

False Report

Saturday noon a rumor was circulated around town that a railway accident had occurred near Mooney's crossing in which four men had been killed. The collision part of the story proved true but fortunately the killing of four men proved to be a hoax. About twelve o'clock two freight trains, westbound were in collision, the one running into the other, and the caboose and two other cars were derailed. Two men were in the caboose at the time, but miraculously escaped without a scratch. The cause of the accident was one freight was following the other pretty close and the first slowed up coming down the grade, and as the following train could not get under control a collision was the result. Two passenger trains east were delayed at the station for some time.

Proved Priceless—Ruby coats and cinnamon flavor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system. The nerves are toned. The blood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents.—101

RUBBERY RUBBER.

When you buy rubber get it. You get part something else in many of the rubber goods sold. Our rubber goods are fresh, the quality is assured and the prices are the lowest at which goods of the quality can be sold.

SYRINGES.
HOT WATER BOTTLES
SICK-ROOM AND NURSERY BOTTLES
T. B. Wallace, Phm B.
The Prescription Druggist.

Magnetic Healing.

A man may live a short time without eating or sleeping, but shorter still would be his time without breathing. Knowing my sister, Mrs. Harson, was cured of stomach troubles six months ago by Mrs. Daight, Magnetic Healer, of Napanee, and after putting in a severe night with poultices and plasters, my wife and I called on the lady for help, and placing her hands on my lungs she rebuked the spirit and told me to breathe. The result was I could breathe to my toes. In two treatments all trouble disappeared and I am a sound and well man, and would gladly give my personal testimonial to any one for the mere asking.

ALEXANDER HART.

TIES, COLLARS,
CUFFS, SOCKS,

For the Swell Dresser
our Collars, Shirts, Ties and other fixings popularly known as
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

are unsurpassed. Our styles are not only up-to-date, but are slightly in advance of what is obtainable elsewhere. A look at what we offer will convince you of the truth of our statement.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

The Hardy Dry Goods Company,
The Leading Dry Goods and Millinery House, Napanee

Church of England Notice.

MISSION OF EXNESTOWN.—Services for Sunday, Dec. 13th—Matins and Litany at Hawley, 10.30 a.m.; Evensong at Odessa 7 p.m.

Lined and Unlined Mitts.
MADOLE & WILSON.
Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Another Pioneer Gone.

The late Wm. Rose was born Dec. 11th, 1818, in the Township of Richmond. His whole life with the exception of eight years spent in Tamworth and two in Napanee, was lived in that township. He was a man of a naturally kindly, genial disposition, and drew to himself a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he was very highly respected. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years during which he had held nearly every official position in the gift of his brethren. He never sought and never held any municipal office, although he held very strong political opinions, being a staunch Liberal he never obtruded them or found fault with his neighbours if they did not see eye to eye with him on the questions which during his whole life, and do still divide the people of this country between the two political parties. He was married to Miss Ann M. Thompson, of Richmond, in the year 1844, who proved a true helpmeet through all their life. She preceded him to the better land, having died in 1897. Their family consisted of five children, three of whom survive them, Mrs. John W. Maines, Alex. T. Rose, of Napanee and Mr. D. E. Rose, of Tamworth. At the funeral the pall-bearers were his two sons, his son-in-law and three grandsons.

Table Cutlery, Carving Sets, Rogers' Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoon—something we can guarantee first-class.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Deduction.

Miss Cutting—Then you are an agnostic? Cholly Smallhead—I never said so. Miss Cutting—No; but you said you only believed what you could understand.—"Judge."

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Fruit-growers in eastern Canada will have to bestir themselves if they wish to hold their share of the trade with Manitoba and the Territories. British Columbia is a formidable competitor, and only the best quality of fruit put up in proper packages will be found salable in Winnipeg and other western cities and towns.

Cabbages make one of the best poultry supplies for early winter. The soft heads are useless for market, but make good hen food. Kale, rape, beet leaves are good, also beets. Sweet apples are suitable, but sour ones in too large quantities have a bad effect. Second-crop clover hay chopped and mixed with dough is the best winter substitute.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in other lines of Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Some Clever Epigrams.

One of the epigrams mentioned by Professor Brander Matthews, in an article on "American Epigrams," in Harper's for November, is the following by Walter Learned:—

"You say, when I kissed you, you are sure I must quite have forgotten myself. So I did; you are right. No, I'm not such an egotist, dear, it is true, As to think of myself when I'm looking at you."

Many examples are also given of epigrams by Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich, and other of our poets, among them this, adapted by Fitz-Greene Halleck from Goethe:—

"Al! honor to woman, the sweetheart, the wife,
The delight of our homesteads by night and by day.
The darling who never does harm in her life—
Except when determined to have her own way."

How says Mary, with many sighs,
Shall I prevent those nasty thighs
From spoiling this, the best of pigs?
A welcome step is heard—"Arigis!"
Sighing will never win the prigs:
Success is hers who only trigs.
Poison the crust, and each one dig!"
Now Mary turns, and with surpris
Relieved in her wondrous sighs,
Before her sees dear Cousin Lighs.
—New York Sun.

FLORAL CRYSTAL CREPE.

The newest tissue paper for decorative purposes, lamp shades, etc. We have an exclusive line at 25c per roll.
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Waterman's Fountain Pens at SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Look at this list for Christmas presents: carvers in sets, plated knives, forks, and spoons, pocket knives, scissors, carpet sweepers. Come and see what we have.
BOYLE & SON.

Sleigh bells, skates, axes, saws, hand sleighs, hockey sticks and pucks.
BOYLE & SON.

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 8½ pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8½ lbs.
MRS. PROVINCE,
Kingsford.



Vapo-Cresolene
Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics.

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS dissolved in the mouth, are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat. 10c a box. **ALL DRUGGISTS.**

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Canada's Great Illustrated Weekly.

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Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement
ON SUPERCALENDERED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make The WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada. Arrangements have been made whereby our readers can secure this superb Weekly and their own local favorite paper at the specially favorable rate of

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